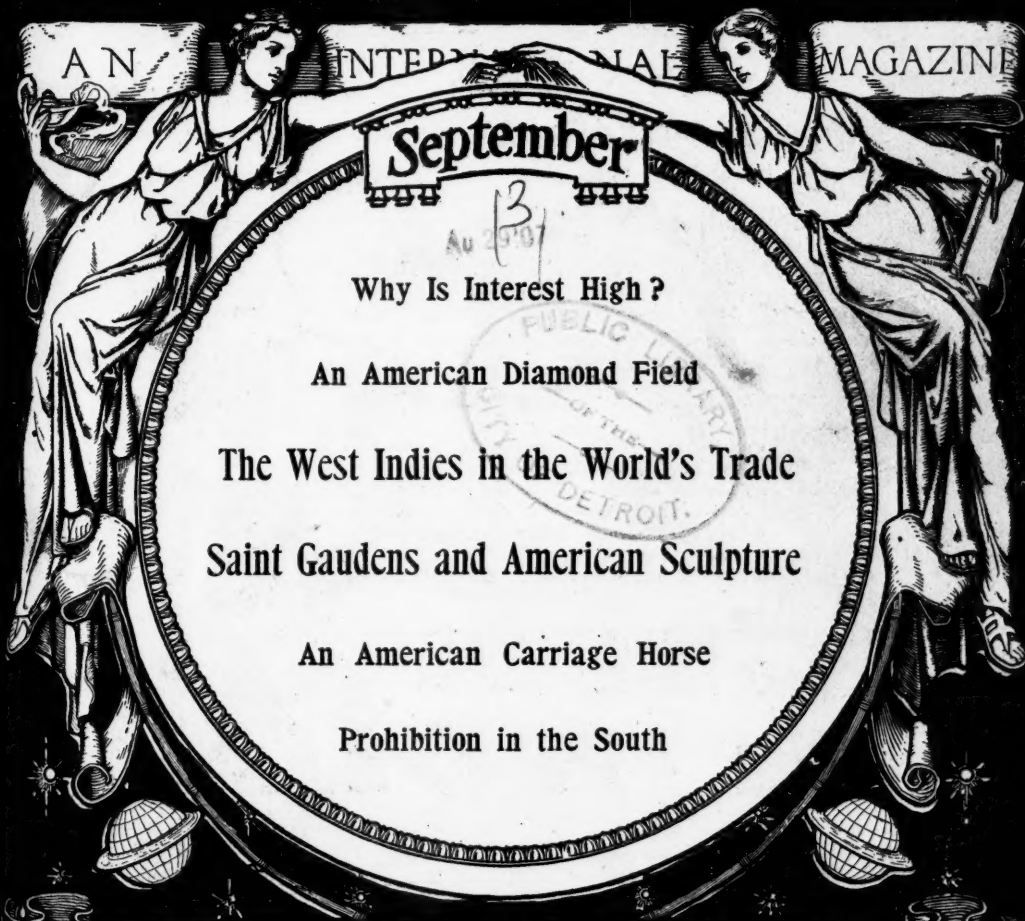


# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW



THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS CO., 13 Astor Place, NEW YORK

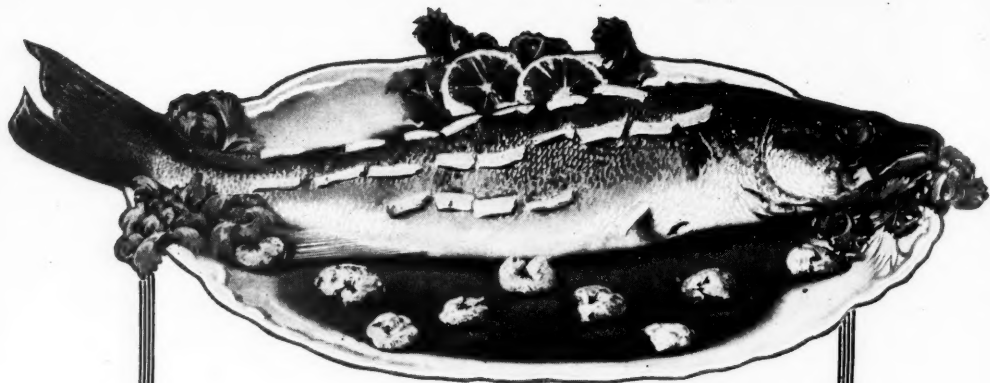
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# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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### THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA, THE MOST POWERFUL WOMAN RULER IN THE WORLD.

(Tzu-hsi, the Dowager Empress of China, maternal aunt of the reigning Emperor Kuang-hsu, who is now in her seventy-third year, is suffering from an incurable disease which will probably carry her to her grave in a few months. She has just announced her intention of abdicating the great power she has wielded for more than thirty years and of handing over the cares of state to the Emperor. Tzu-hsi is one of the most remarkable women of the world's history. Of Manchu origin, she was the favorite concubine of Hsien-feng, uncle of the present Emperor. It was her son, T'ung-chih, who preceded Kuang-hsu on the throne. This remarkable woman is said to be in favor of many reforms in the administration of the Chinese Empire. For the past quarter of a century hers has apparently been the only mind powerful enough to cope with the political and economic situation in the Celestial Empire.)

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# THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS

VOL. XXXVI.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1907.

No. 3

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Slump  
in the  
Stock Market.*

The stock market witnessed during August the sharpest slump in quotations of standard securities since "the silent panic" of March 14 last. It was evident at that time to far-sighted observers that there were no substantial grounds for another "bull market" in the near future. Nevertheless, stocks had been advanced by manipulation and partial recovery of confidence by from 15 to 20 points. It was found impossible to hold such an advance, and on Monday, August 12, a sharp break occurred, followed by further sharp plunges downward on Wednesday, the 14th, and Friday, the 16th. The net result of these changes in some of the stocks most largely dealt in appears in the following list:

Stock.	High, 1906.	Low, March, 1907.	Low to Aug. 17, 1907.
Amal. Copper.....	118½	80	65
Amer. Smelting.....	174	104½	90
Atchafson.....	110½	85½	81½
Balt. & Ohio.....	125½	90½	87½
Chi. M. & St. Paul.....	199½	122½	117½
Inter-Met., pref.....	87½	52	26
Inter-Met., com.....	55½	22½	8½
N. Y. Central.....	156½	111½	99½
Pennsylvania.....	147½	115	114½
Reading.....	164	91	85½
Union Pacific.....	195½	120½	120½
U. S. Steel, com.....	50½	31½	29½

*Not Due  
to Local  
Causes.*

The slump in prices shown above is not due primarily to anything inherent in the stocks. With the exception of the traction stocks, they are all good dividend earners, and the properties are in sound condition. The fall in prices is due, primarily to the absorption of capital the world over. If it were local to the United States, as some of the critics of the Administration would have us believe, it might be attributed to local causes. In fact, however, it affects Great Britain, where the price of consols has fallen as low as 80¼, or lower than at any time since 1848; it affects Berlin, where serious banking troubles have been feared; and even affects Paris, where the Bank of France carries a stock of gold which makes the Paris market almost impregnable.

*Increased  
Demand for  
Capital.*

There is a simple philosophy to the monetary situation in these great markets. It is a philosophy which is simple; at least to the student of political economy, but unfortunately not all our statesmen nor even all our financial writers are trained economists. The explanation of high rates for money all over the world is that the capital sought for the creation of new enterprises, like railway extensions, new rolling mills, new buildings, and the opening up of new countries, does not equal the demand for it. Every civilized community to-day produces annually not only all that is needed for its immediate consumptive wants, but a surplus over for making additions to the existing equipment of production. It is not money which is lacking, in the sense of gold coin and notes. It is a sufficient supply of raw material, labor, and machinery to create all these new works. Men who wish to enter upon such creations seek to borrow the capital of others through the form of banking credits. They find that those credits are exhausted or reduced. They then offer a higher bid for surplus capital by offering new securities cheap. In order to buy these new securities, holders of old securities are willing to sacrifice them in some cases at reduced prices in order to take the new. In other words, the mass of securities, both old and new, competing for a market, is in excess of the combined demand for securities at former prices. Hence the fall in their current quotations.

*How Will  
Business Be  
Affected?*

As to the effect of present conditions in the stock market upon general business, they are likely to be felt more or less, but probably not in so spectacular a degree as in the stock market. Already many railways have discontinued or curtailed improvements. This means that their demand for steel rails, ties, terminal facilities, and new cars and engines will be



\* THE CRASH OF THE STOCK MARKET.  
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).

less than it has been. Inevitably those who produce these articles will be compelled to some extent to curtail their demand for articles of general consumption. Such events as the suspension of the Pope Manufacturing Company are significant of another factor operating in the market,—the inability of big industrial enterprises to continue to do business on borrowed capital. The banks in husbanding their cash against emergencies, and in cutting down loans to the margin of safety upon securities which have fallen in value, will necessarily be compelled to limit the accommodations they have heretofore granted to certain manufacturing enterprises. Hence come suspensions and receiverships as the necessary result of the increasing stringency in the money market.

A Time  
for  
Conservatism.

The remedy for all of these things is simply to wait until new capital accumulates from the excess product of going industries. In the meantime, however, it is important under such conditions that confidence should not be impaired

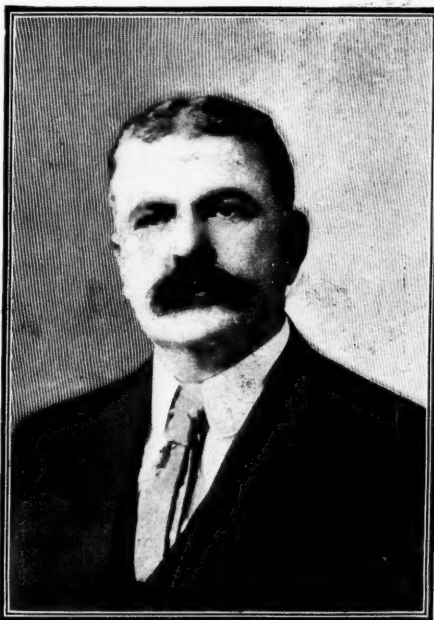
or credit unduly strained. Secretary Cortelyou seems to be pursuing a conservative course toward the money market by withholding his aid until the most critical season, when the crops have to be moved. It matters less whether the crops are large than what price is received for them. If the price is high and American production is able to meet a considerable part of the foreign demand, then credits will be created in favor of this country which will tend to relieve to some degree the pressure on the market. There is no reason to believe that we are on the eve of a great panic, if prudence and conservatism prevail, but unusual caution should undoubtedly govern all those who are doing business with borrowed capital.

One short month ago a stranger to American procedure might have thought that the whole country was on the brink of a serious disruption on account of the supposed differences between the national Government and that of one of the States on the subject of railroad

North Carolina  
and  
"State Rights."

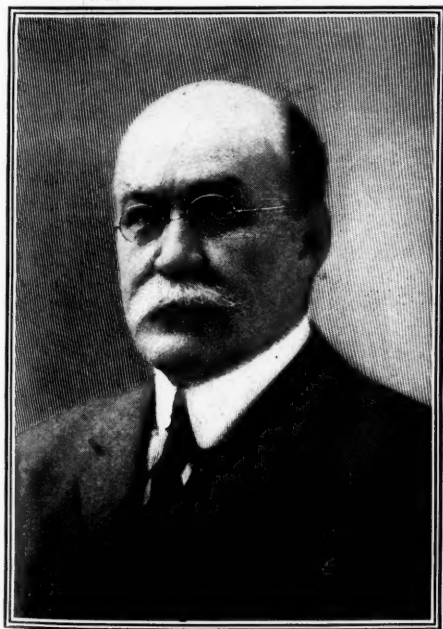
regulation. Yet a calm examination of the matter from the standpoint of to-day shows that nothing could have been farther from the range of probability. It was thought in July that the federal courts would obstruct the enforcement of North Carolina's new Railroad-Rate law, and that the general Government would become the champion of the railroad corporations against the State. The Southern Railway had, in fact, obtained from the United States Circuit Court an injunction against the State officials pending the determination of the constitutionality of the new law. It was held by the railroad and its counsel that the law was confiscatory, inasmuch as the reduction in passenger fares from  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents per mile meant that the road must be operated at a loss, if at all.

*Is the New Rate Confiscatory?* The press and people of North Carolina were quite ready to resent the action of Judge Pritchard of the Circuit Court when he granted this injunction. The point of constitutionality had comparatively little weight with them. In North Carolina, as in nearly all the States which have recently passed new rate laws, there had been practically no expert investigation of the economic justice of such legislation. It had simply been assumed that



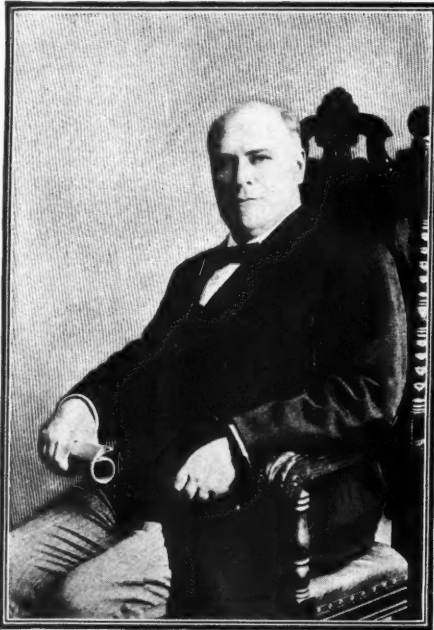
JUDGE JETER C. PRITCHARD, OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

the railroads were getting too much and public opinion demanded a reduction of fares. It was natural enough, perhaps, that people who believe that they had been oppressed by the railroads for years should be impatient at the suggestion that there could be such a thing as unfair exactions on the part of the State Legislature. Yet sober second thought must have convinced many, even among the champions of the new law, that the only way of determining the justice or injustice of such a law would be through submission to the courts, and that the issue of constitutionality must sooner or later be decided by the federal rather than the State courts was not open to serious question.



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PRESIDENT W. W. FINLEY, OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

*The State Law to Be Obeyed.* Last year the New York Legislature passed a bill reducing the price of gas to 80 cents per thousand feet. The gas company claimed that this rate was confiscatory. Pending final decision of the matter the citizens are compelled to pay the old rate of \$1.00 per thousand, although it is believed to have been conclusively shown that the company can well afford to provide gas at the lower rate. If the decision shall eventually be in favor of the rate prescribed by the Legislature, consumers will get back all the excess that they



GOVERNOR GLENN, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

(An aggressive advocate of State Rights in the recent dispute with the Southern Railway.)

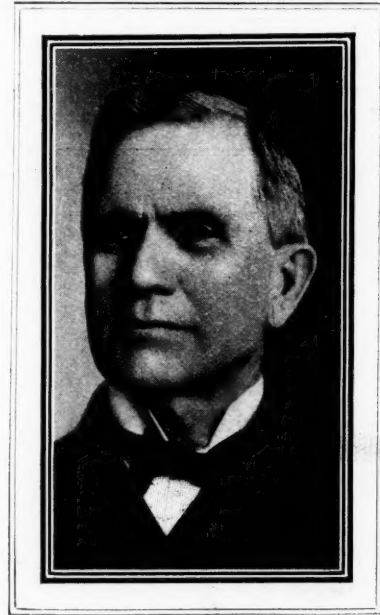
will have paid since the law in question went into effect. In the case of a railroad a similar arrangement would, of course, be impossible,



"DON'T SHOOT, MR. CROCKETT, I'LL COME DOWN."  
From the *Constitution* (Atlanta).

since excess fares could not be paid back to passengers on account of difficulties in identification. In North Carolina the matter was finally adjudicated by the railroad's acceptance of the State law, Governor Glenn and the other State officials promising to withdraw all prosecutions of the railroad company's agents, and further agreeing, in case the new rate should be clearly shown to be confiscatory, to call a special session of the Legislature to amend the law. Thus the Southern Railway has put itself in the position of obeying the State law, while at the same time it retains the privilege of appealing for redress from the State to the federal courts if the operation of the law should result in injustice.

*The Situation in Alabama.* There is no longer talk of conflict between State and federal authorities, but it is admitted that in North Carolina, as in many other States where similar laws have been put in force, the question of railroad passenger fares is still an unsettled one. In Alabama, as in

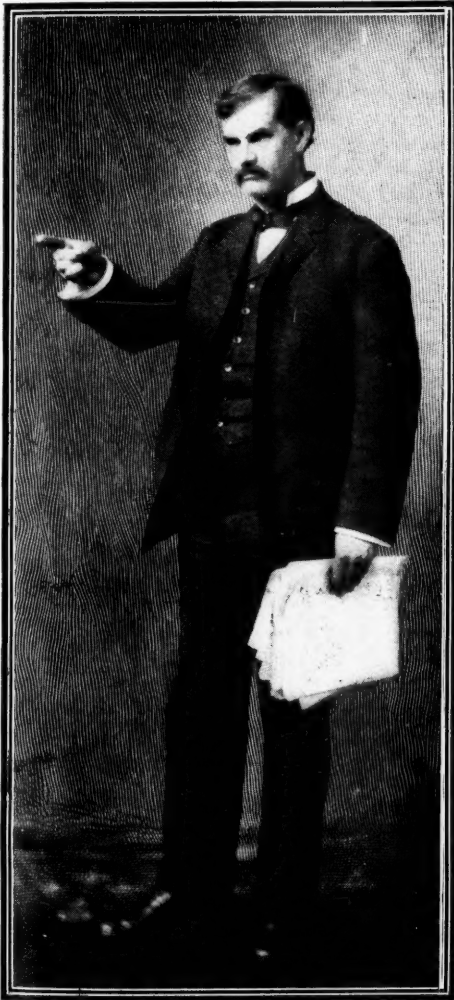


GOV. BRAXTON B. COMER, OF ALABAMA.

(Who vigorously asserted the State's prerogatives in the contest with the Southern Railway last month.)

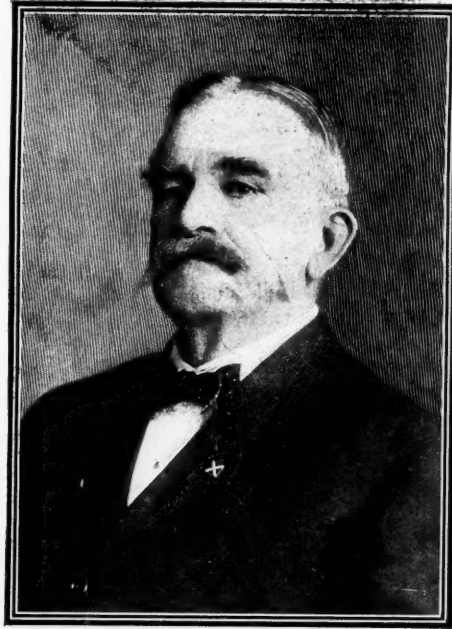
North Carolina, the Southern Railway made an agreement with the State government by which it accepted the railroad act of the last Legislature. In Alabama also there had been

a federal injunction for enforcing the State laws, but that is suspended, and the case now pending in the federal court will be finally adjudicated by the United States Supreme Court. The license of the company had been suspended in Alabama on technical grounds, but on conclusion of the agreement with the State authorities this license was restored. Neither in Alabama nor in North Carolina has there been what some of the newspapers have been pleased to call a "victory" for either side of the controversy. The only principle that has been established thus far is the regularity of appeal to the federal courts.



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HON. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, OF MISSISSIPPI.  
(Successful in the primaries for nomination to a seat in the United States Senate.)



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SENATOR-ELECT JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, OF ALABAMA.

Now that both States have admitted this point, there is really no longer a question at issue. Whether or not the new rates in these and other States are confiscatory will have to be decided after due investigation.

*New  
Southern  
Senators.*

The vacancy caused by the death of the venerable Senator Pettus, of Alabama, occurring only a few weeks after that of his colleague, Senator Morgan, was promptly filled by the Legislature's selection of ex-Gov. Joseph F. Johnston to fill the unexpired term and also the full term beginning in 1909. The Hon. John H. Bankhead had already been chosen as Senator Morgan's successor. Senator-elect Johnston has long been a prominent factor in the industrial progress of his State, besides serving two terms as Governor. He is a good representative of the new South. In Mississippi's primary contest for the Senatorship, which in that State is practically equivalent to an election by popular vote, Governor Vardaman was defeated by the Hon. John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives. Mr. Williams has served seven terms in the House and will bring to the Senate seat an unusual parliamentary equipment. In the Mississippi primaries for the Governor-



MR. CHARLES SCOTT, OF MISSISSIPPI.

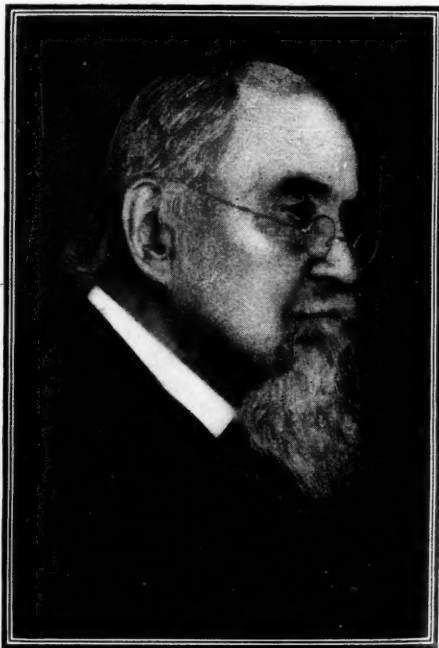
ship, which were held at the same time, the successful candidate was the Hon. E. F. Noel. Among the contestants for the nomination, the campaign made by Mr. Charles Scott, of Rosedale, had attracted attention beyond the borders of the State. Although defeated, Mr. Scott's vigorous battle in behalf of clean politics was commended by friends and opponents alike.

A portent of national politics in 1908 may be read from the Maryland Governorship contest now waging. Democrats and Republicans both, in their State conventions last month, demanded a corrupt-practices act, and a direct-primary law in elections of State Senators and other officials. In their ticket, however, and their ballot-law convictions, the Republicans seem to have their best chance during a decade of capturing the independent vote, so important in Maryland. They call for a repeal of the "Wilson" law, which has facilitated trick ballots, and otherwise hampered the Election act of 1896; while the Democrats, who have nominated Judge Austin L. Crothers, of the "Eastern Shore," for Governor, again declare for a constitutional amendment to

"eliminate the illiterate negro voter." It will be difficult for them to overcome such objections as, in 1905, swamped the similar "Poe" amendment by 20,000 majority. The Republicans, moreover, have been fortunate in securing as their candidate for Governor a very efficient public servant, George R. Gaither, of Baltimore, personally commended by the independent and even the Democratic press. He led in the anti-spoils campaign of 1895, which made Lloyd Lowndes the only Republican Governor of Maryland since Reconstruction days. If Mr. Gaither is elected in the face of long-trenched and popular Democratic administration it will be a tremendous tribute of non-partisan confidence in his personal honesty and ability.

*The  
Telegraph  
Strike.*

After several postponements and one supposed settlement the strike of commercial telegraphers assumed serious proportions last month. The Western Union operators of Los Angeles were the first to quit work and their example was soon followed in Denver, Kansas City, New Orleans, Chicago, and New York. By the time the strike had extended across the continent the real reasons for the movement



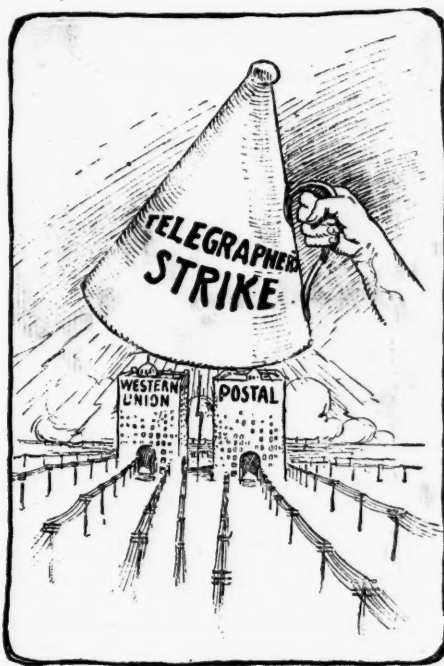
Photograph by Clinedinst, Washington.

THE LATE EDMUND W. PETTUS, OF ALABAMA.  
(Oldest member of the Senate.)

had become obscured. The striking operators were either unable or unwilling to give the press any clear or definite statement of their grievances. A union operator had been discharged at Los Angeles and there was a dispute between the company and his fellow operators as to the cause of his discharge. Demands for increase of pay and reduction of hours also figured in the matter, and the telegraph companies maintained that the operators were trying to force the adoption of the closed shop throughout the country. However this may have been, the strike soon spread to more than fifty important cities, and at those points upward of 4000 operators left their keys. Both the Western Union and the Postal companies were affected. Strange as it may seem, the business of the country was only slightly impeded by this attempted tie-up. Both companies were able to fill a majority of the strikers' places almost immediately. Competent hands, in many cases trained in the Western Union's schools for telegraphers, were ready to take the abandoned jobs. When the news service of the metropolitan dailies was temporarily crippled, the long-distance telephone was resorted to. On the whole, the general public hardly suffered any serious inconvenience. The railroad telegraph service, manned by a distinct corps of operators, was undisturbed. The strike at best is a crude and ill-regulated means of obtaining industrial justice; but when the great public, to whom every body of strikers must turn for support, is kept in ignorance of the strike's justification, there can be nothing but ultimate disaster in store for the rank and file of the strikers and their leaders.

*The  
Haywood  
Acquittal.*

William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of miners, after a most remarkable trial, was acquitted on July 28 of the charge of conspiracy to murder ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho. Whatever may be alleged as to the motives that lay back of the prosecution of Haywood and his brother officials in the miners' union, it cannot be contended that the trial itself was unfair. The proceedings were distinctly creditable to the young State of Idaho, which newspapers in the East had patronizingly styled a frontier community. Indeed, the people of Idaho, whose former Governor had been assassinated in a most cowardly manner, behaved throughout the trial with a restraint and moderation that we should hope to see imitated, under



From the *Leader* (Cleveland).

similar circumstances, in our older and more populous States. The prosecution of Haywood practically rested upon the testimony of Harry Orchard, the arch-assassin, whose self-confessed record of murders had horrified the world and staggered the credulity of men to whom acquaintance with crime is an incident of the day's work. The judge's charge to the jury made it clear that the statutes of Idaho require corroborative evidence in conspiracy cases, and in the Haywood case such evidence was lacking. Immediately after Haywood's acquittal President Moyer, of the Western Federation, who had been held on the same charge, was released on bail. The trial of George A. Pettibone was set for October 1, next.

*The  
Standard Oil  
Fine.*

Reference was made in these pages last month to the efforts made by Judge Landis, of Chicago, to obtain evidence as to the actual ownership and wealth of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana before fixing the amount of its fine for violation of the Interstate Commerce law in the matter of taking railroad rebates. It will be remembered that the company had been convicted on 1462 counts. The maximum fine under the statutes is \$20,000 on

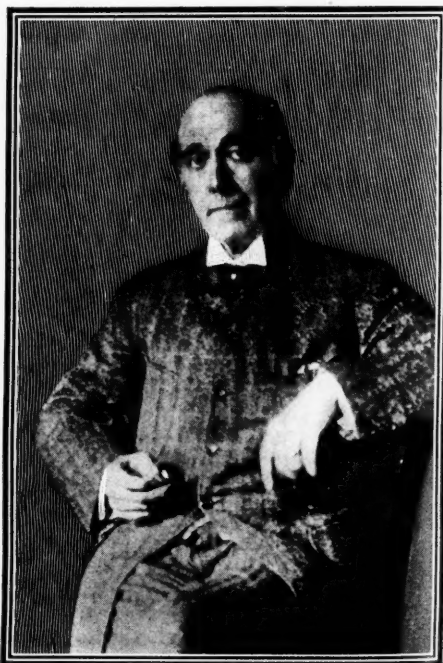


From the *Leader* (Cleveland).

each count. And this maximum penalty, amounting to the great sum of \$29,240,000, was assessed by Judge Landis, on August 3, against the offending company. The magnitude of this fine,—comparable only with indemnities paid by nations as the result of wars,—has powerfully impressed the popular imagination. It was understood even before the sentence was pronounced that the company would appeal. A writ of error was granted on August 9 by Judge Grosscup. In the ordinary course of legal procedure some time must elapse before steps can be taken to collect this unprecedented fine, even if it is affirmed by the higher courts. The defense now put forth by the Standard's officers is that certain facts which would

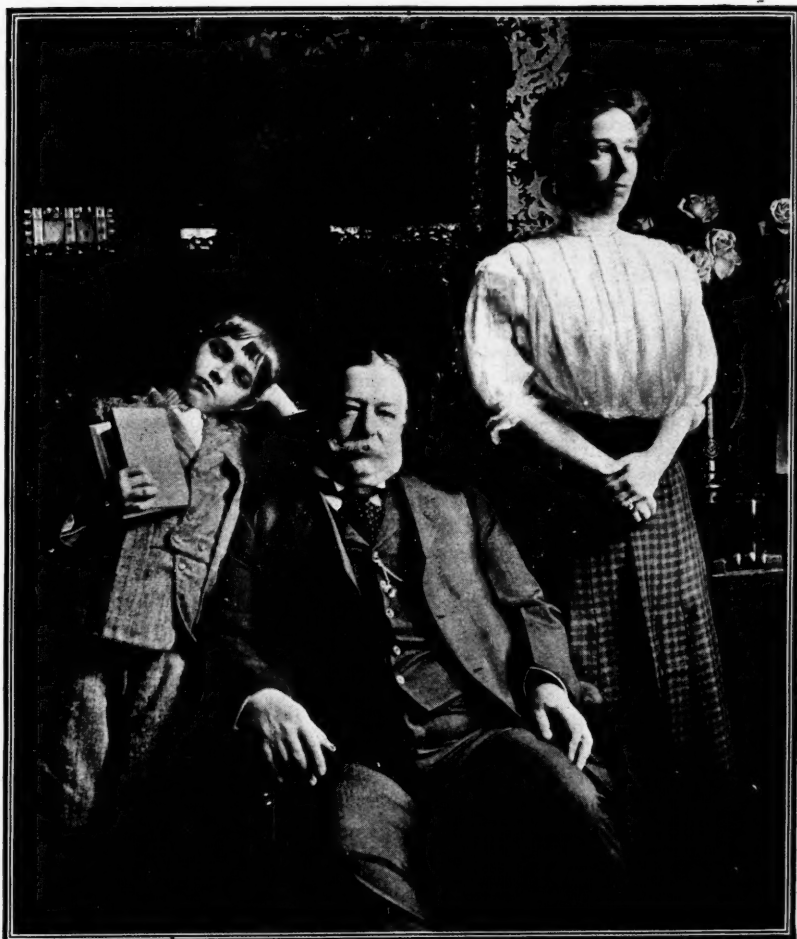
have shown the company's innocence were excluded as evidence from the former trial. Meanwhile, the Standard Oil Company of New York has been indicted by the federal grand jury at Jamestown for receiving rebates from railroads. The Government has brought suit against the Powder Trust under the Sherman Anti-Trust act, petitioning for a receivership, as in the case of the tobacco monopoly. It is understood that proceedings will also be begun against the Harvester Trust.

The recently appointed Public-Service Commission of New York City has had an arduous summer task in probing the management of Greater New York's rapid-transit facilities. Soon after the commission was organized, Chairman Willcox announced the appointment of William M. Ivins as special counsel to investigate the Interborough-Metropolitan and the Brooklyn Rapid-Transit systems. At the same time Mr. Abel E. Blackmar was appointed as assistant counsel to the commission. Mr. Ivins has been able to elicit important testimony on the subject of New York's transit congestion, and the com-



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MR. WILLIAM M. IVINS,  
(Special counsel to the Public-Service Commission  
of New York City.)



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SECRETARY TAFT, MRS. TAFT, AND MASTER CHARLES TAFT.

(Mr. and Mrs. Taft, with their youngest son, will sail from Seattle on September 10, going first to Japan, thence to the Philippines, and returning to America by way of the Trans-Siberian route, Moscow, and Berlin. The journey will occupy over three months.)

mission has already formulated and issued definite orders for the improvement of local facilities which should be of great value to the public. Meanwhile what is known as the "Up-State Commission" has held hearings to ascertain the grievances of shippers and consignees on the railroads of New York State and has invited suggestions of proposed rules and regulations.

*The Philippine Election.*  
The first election to the Philippine National Assembly, held on July 30, was notable chiefly for the small vote cast when judged according to American standards. All modern records for

"apathy" at elections were broken when the Filipino voters were unable to muster more than 10 per cent. of their potential strength even in the most advanced communities. Under such conditions the result of the balloting can have little significance. The victorious party, the Nacionalists, had been pledged to an agitation for immediate independence, but it is hardly conceivable that anything can be accomplished to that end by their representatives in the National Assembly. Secretary Taft, who is about to start on a journey around the world, will be present at the opening session of the Assembly in October. It is said that the Naçion-

alists will now demand a readjustment of the native members of the Philippine Commission, so as to give their party representation. A regrettable incident of the election was the choice of one Gomez, a notorious criminal, to represent the city of Manila. Political conditions in the archipelago seem to demand the kind of investigation that Secretary Taft will be able to give them.

*Two  
Notable  
Addresses.*

Secretary Taft's speech at Columbus, Ohio, on the evening of August 19, was an able defense of the Administration's attitude toward the railroads and the great industrial corporations. The Secretary's analysis of the Rate law of 1906 and its practical workings was the clearest and most convincing exposition of the subject that has been made in any public address. President Roosevelt, speaking on the following day at Provincetown, Mass., at the laying of the corner-stone of the Pilgrim monument, made clear the purpose and motive of his administration in taking action against "the wealth which works iniquity." "We are acting," said the President, "in the interest of every man of property who acts decently and fairly by his fellows; and we are strengthening the hands of those who propose fearlessly to defend property against all unjust attacks. No individual, no corporation, obeying the law, has anything to fear from this Administration."

*The President  
and the  
Stock Market.*

Inasmuch as Wall Street seemed disposed to hold the Administration accountable for the recent depression in railroad and industrial securities there was special interest in the President's utterances at Provincetown, in so far as they had a bearing on the current business situation. Mr. Roosevelt discussed the matter in the following words:

During the present trouble with the stock market I have, of course, received countless requests and suggestions, public and private, that I should say or do something to ease the situation. There is a world-wide financial disturbance. It is felt in the bourses of Paris and Berlin, and British consols are lower, while prices of railway securities have also depreciated.

On the New York Stock Exchange the disturbance has been particularly severe; most of it I believe to be due to matters not particularly confined to the United States and to matters wholly unconnected with any governmental action; but it may well be that the determination of the Government, in which, gentlemen, it will not waver, to punish certain malefactors of great wealth, has been responsible for something of the troubles, at least to the extent of having

caused these men to combine to bring about as much financial stress as they possibly can in order to discredit the policy of the Government, and thereby to secure a reversal of that policy, so that they may enjoy the fruits of their own evil doing.

That they have misled many good people into believing that there should be such reversal of policy is possible. If so, I am sorry, but it will not alter my attitude. Once for all, let me say that as far as I am concerned, and for the eighteen months of my administration that remain, there will be no change in the policy we have steadily pursued, no let up in the effort to secure the honest observance of the law; for I regard this contest as one to determine who shall rule this Government,—the people through their governmental agents, or a few ruthless and determined men whose wealth makes them particularly formidable, because they hide behind the breastworks of corporate organization.

I wish there to be no mistake on this point. It is idle to ask me not to prosecute criminals, rich or poor. But I desire no less emphatically to have it understood that we have undertaken and will undertake no action of a vindictive type, and above all, no action which shall inflict great or unmerited suffering upon the innocent stockholders and upon the public as a whole. Our purpose is to act with the minimum of harshness compatible with obtaining our ends. In the man of great wealth who has earned his wealth honestly and used it wisely we recognize a good citizen worthy of all praise and respect.

*America  
Producing  
Diamonds?*

The article on another page details the probability that in southwestern Arkansas there has been discovered the first real diamond-field in America. Nine diamonds out of ten purchased in this country have been coming from a single South-African Company,—the De Beers. Last month this company absorbed its largest competitor, the Premier Mines, the productiveness of which had recently increased until it was yielding about one-half as much diamonds as De Beers Mines themselves. Besides this, the De Beers Company has contracted to handle the output of the chief among the remaining independent companies. The South-African diamond fields were opened only in 1867; since that time more diamonds have been found than the whole world produced since the middle of the seventeenth century; and in spite of this flood of precious stones prices have increased about 100 per cent. Artificial diamonds have been constructed by Moissan, of Paris, and also by the English scientist, Crookes, but are mere laboratory curiosities; the melting and crystallizing of pure carbon on a "commercially profitable" scale remains the secret of nature. Great interest will center around this Arkansas discovery.

*Our Tariff  
Relations with  
Germany.*

When Congress meets it is intimated there will be laid before it the draft of a new, broad, and comprehensive treaty having for its aim fair tariff rates to German products and the securing for American merchants of valuable trade concessions in their dealings with German business men. When the new tariff went into effect in Germany in March, 1906, the Berlin government notified the United States that it would from now on accept the American interpretation of the "most favored nation" clause, which meant that the minimum rates would not be extended to American products unless our Government entered into a special agreement for that purpose. Anxious not to disturb the commercial relations between the two nations and to abstain from giving cause for a tariff war and desirous to furnish strong proof of its friendly attitude to this country, the German Government agreed to a "provisorium," or a temporary arrangement (until such a treaty could be concluded), whereby the minimum rates of the new German tariff were to be applied to imports from the United States until July 1, 1907, while Germany was to continue to enjoy the minimum rates conceded under the Dingley tariff.

*A  
Temporary  
"Provisorium."* The interval of sixteen months was granted with the distinct understanding that the two governments would use their best endeavors to bring about an equitable and comprehensive adjustment of their tariff relations. It was in keeping with that understanding that Secretary Root sent a tariff commission to Germany last fall to confer with a similar body of German experts on all the points of difference. As it was impossible to submit the treaty to Congress before December, 1907, and the "provisorium" was to expire on July 1, a temporary agreement was arranged on the basis of such concessions as the President had the authority to grant without recourse to Congress. This agreement, subsequently ratified by the two governments, went into effect July 1 last. While it has been concluded only for the term of one year, it can be automatically continued in force beyond that period until notice of an intention to terminate it.

*Net Gain  
of the  
Arrangement.*

By the terms of this agreement the United States secured the minimum rates of the German tariff on all but a few products, the articles

excepted constituting but 3.3 per cent. of our total exports to Germany. In return we grant to Germany the reduced rates authorized under section 3 of the Dingley tariff, including sparkling wines and also certain modifications of our customs regulations, the most important of which are as follows:

(1) In the case of articles subject to *ad valorem* rates of duty, export price is to be taken as a basis in arriving at the value of articles imported into this country from Germany, whenever such articles are not sold in "usual wholesale quantities" in Germany, being manufactured exclusively for export. (2) Special Treasury agents sent to Germany to investigate values and prices are to be accredited to the German Government through the usual diplomatic channels just as the diplomatic and consular officers are. This will give them a standing in Germany such as they have hitherto lacked and make their work more effective. (3) Certificates of the German Chamber of Commerce are to be taken as competent evidence by American appraisers in estimating the value of imported merchandise. To the extent that such certificates will help our appraisers to arrive at a correct estimate they will be of as much value to this country as to Germany. Should some of them prove misleading or inaccurate,—which is exceedingly improbable in view of the official character of those bodies,—they are subject to rejection as much as any other evidence, the Board of Appraisers still remaining the sole judge of the value of imported merchandise so far as the levying of import duties is concerned.

Summing up the terms of the agreement, we secured from Germany reductions of duty which on the basis of the trade statistics for 1905 amount to about \$7,000,000 and are probably greater now; on the other hand, the saving of duties to Germany will amount to about \$200,000. The average rate of duty on all imports under the American tariff is about 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, and on dutiable imports alone about 45 per cent. The average rate of duty under the new German conventional tariff is less than 8 per cent. The additional concessions granted by us in the form of modifications of the customs regulations cannot be estimated in dollars and cents; but while they will undoubtedly prove beneficial to German trade, they will prove no less beneficial to our own interests.

*Our  
Relations with  
France.*

Our tariff relations with France are less complicated. Under the commercial agreement of 1898, now in force, France receives the benefit of the reduced rates under section 3 of the Dingley law, except that on champagnes, while in return we enjoy the minimum rates on a limited number of articles,—viz.: canned meats, fresh and dried fruits, logs, staves, paving

blocks, hops, pork and lard. In addition to that the French, without any obligation on their part, have been admitting under the minimum rates of duty our kerosene, cottonseed oil, and Porto Rican coffee. The French are naturally anxious to secure the reduced rates of duty on champagne which have just been granted to Germany, as well as the benefit of the customs modifications. These concessions can be extended to France under the same authority as they were given to Germany in return for the extension of the minimum duties of France to additional American products. The matter constitutes at present the subject of diplomatic negotiations between the two countries, and it is expected that it will be brought to a satisfactory conclusion in the near future.

*The Diplomacy  
of Senor  
Castro.*

It would seem to be an odd coincidence that at the same moment the three eminent South-American delegates to the Hague Conference,—Dr. Luis Drago, of Argentina; Dr. Barbosa, of Brazil, and Señor Triana, of Colombia,—were impressing the distinguished representatives of the world by their eloquence and their statesmanship, the government of Venezuela should have declined to abide by a decision of the arbitration court

at The Hague, to which she promised faithfully to submit by her adhesion to the claims treaty of February, 1903. Belgium's claim against Venezuela for injury to property inflicted during one of the recent revolutionary movements was submitted to arbitration and a decision rendered in favor of the European nation. The government at Caracas, however, declined to abide by the decision. A later report, happily, intimates that the amount adjudged the Belgian creditors (\$2,000,000) will finally be paid.

*He Imposes a  
\$5,000,000  
Fine.*

That remarkable statesman, Señor Castro, besides refusing to arbitrate the claims of five American citizens for damages inflicted during revolutionary outbreaks, has also just brought about a successful outcome of his litigation against the New York & Bermudez Asphalt Company. The Venezuela Court of First Instance at Caracas, on August 12, found the company guilty of having extended assistance to the Matos revolution, which was directed unsuccessfully against President Castro some years ago, and condemned the company to pay a fine of \$5,000,000 to the Venezuela Government,—a sum which coincides exactly with the estimated cost of putting down the rebellion. It will be remembered that when Mr. Herbert W. Bowen was American Minister to Caracas our State Department sent what was at that time regarded as an ultimatum to Venezuela in regard to the asphalt matter. The return of Mr. Bowen to the United States, however, put an end to the investigations, and since then the matter has dragged along in the Venezuelan courts until the imposition of the \$5,000,000 fine. The presumption, of course, must be that the Venezuelan high court has acted with judicial propriety and equity in the matter. The offense is a grave one. Americans who have studied the matter, however, will entertain more than a reasonable doubt as to whether the contribution to the Matos faction was not given under compulsion, the Venezuela Government being unable to protect foreign concerns against such an outrage.



A BRITISH VIEW OF THE BELGO-VENEZUELAN DIFFERENCE.

BELGIUM: "Please, sir, your monkey has taken my bag."

UNCLE SAM: "That so? Ain't he cute?"  
From *Punch* (London).

*Problems Before  
the British  
Ministry.*

A number of by-elections in England have recently resulted in setbacks for the present Liberal ministry. Most significant among these was the triumphal campaign of Mr. Victor Grayson from the Colne Valley division of Yorkshire. Mr. Grayson is the first out-

and-out Socialist member of the British Parliament. He calls himself "the member of the disinherited of earth, the aged poor, the sweated worker, and the starving child." He will oppose a great many features of the Liberal policy, and has already spoken against the \$250,000 parliamentary grant to Lord Cromer for his services in Egypt. Among the items on his program of reform are: (1) "The right to work," (2) old-age pensions, (3) votes for women, (4) nationalization of the land, (5) free trade, (6) free maintenance of school children, (7) the abolition of the House of Lords, (8) an income tax, and (9) public ownership of the liquor business. The ineffectiveness of the Liberal ministry in bringing about the passage of much-needed and much-promised reforms, including the Education bill, curtailing the power of the House of Lords, and relief for evicted Irish tenants, has estranged not only the electorate but a number of its own members. The Earl of Sefton, Master of the Horse, appointed by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, has resigned, because he is "not in accord with the extreme measures of the government."

*Britain  
at  
The Hague.*

Some observers of English domestic and international politics believe that they see in the hesitancy of the British delegates at the Hague Conference over questions of armament a reflection of the general indecision of the Liberal government. In order to carry through the social reforms to which they are pledged the Liberals must have money, and they cannot seriously reduce their military and naval expenditure,—by far the largest item in the expense budget of John Bull,—without forfeiting, somewhat, Great Britain's rank as a war power. Such a policy, however, they are not led to believe the British Empire in general could afford to indorse. The recent serious strike of dockers and carters in Belfast, in which the discontented workers were afterward joined by the "R. I. C.,"—Royal Irish Constabulary,—resulted in a great deal of destruction of property in the north of Ireland metropolis and the dispatch of more than 7000 regular troops to that city.

*Some  
Scandinavian  
Problems.*

There is a peculiar interest to Americans in two of the items of news which have recently come to us from the Scandinavian countries. King Oscar, of Sweden, has appointed a

commission to gather statistical and other data on Swedish immigration to this country. The number of Swedes leaving their fatherland for homes in our great American and Canadian West has been increasing phenomenally during the past two decades. King Oscar is anxious to learn what is the drawing power and, if possible, how the sons of old Sweden may be induced to remain at home. More Swedes than Norwegians come to the United States, possibly because democratic conditions in this country are so different from the aristocratic surroundings in their own, even more different than those in democratic Norway. The other fact of particular interest was the journey to Iceland by King Frederick, of Denmark, and his appointment of a commission to formulate a more progressive liberal policy toward that ancient Danish possession. The Icelanders, many of whom have recently emigrated to the United States and Canada, are a people of ancient culture and strong intellectual attainments, and a vigorous movement for absolute independence, if not separation, has gained much headway among them during the past quarter of a century. King Frederick announces that, while he will not consider such a thing as separation, he recognizes the "extraordinary claims of the Icelandic people to govern themselves" and pledges his royal word that he will honor this in future legislation to a much greater extent than ever before.

*Can France  
and Germany  
"Make Up?"*

More than one event of intense interest to Frenchmen has marked the international situation during the past few weeks. The republic's problem in Morocco, with its solution involving not only a great expenditure of money and life, but possibly a radical readjustment of France's relations to other European powers, has been the topic of greatest moment. Just how the German Kaiser would regard the spectacle of French warships and soldiers beginning what is virtually the conquest of Morocco,—that was the subject of greatest concern to the Paris government. As we have pointed out in another paragraph, Germany's acquiescence in the French movements in North Africa was as evidently unqualified as it was unexpected. A good deal of talk about a coming Franco-German understanding has appeared in the French and some of the German journals. Although there would seem to be little hope of an understanding under the present con-



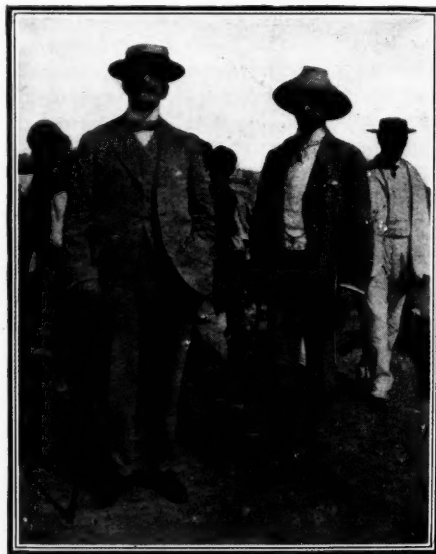
GENERAL HAGRON AND GENERAL LACROIX, OUTGOING AND INCOMING COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

ditions, particularly while the memory of Alsace-Lorraine still rankles in the French breast, there are indications that both governments, at least, would welcome the passing of the day of enmity.

*A Smaller  
French  
Army.*

There is more than one indication of the desire of the German Kaiser to conciliate France. Early in August, for the first time since the war of 1870, a French musical society, with the approval of the German Government, paraded flying the tricolor during the musical fêtes in Alsace. On the other side, it has been contended that the recent temporary reduc-

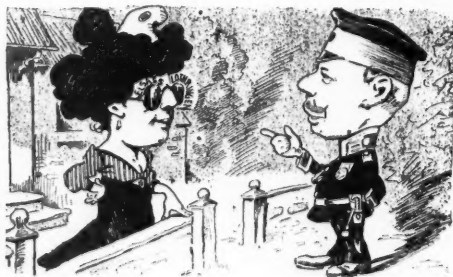
tion of the army strength in France indicates the confidence of the Paris government that Germany would not take advantage of the situation. This reduction in the strength of the peace footing of the army was not effected without considerable opposition, and one of its results was the resignation of General Hagron, who was president of the Supreme Council of War. Three other distinguished generals followed his example. The Militarist party claim that this reduction is due to Socialist agitation. The recent Socialist Congress at Nancy, however (August 14), while condemning war, reaffirmed its declaration of last year that it is the duty of French Socialists to defend the country if it is attacked. Whether or not Premier Clémenceau has substantial assurances that Ger-



By permission of Charles W. Furlong.

SAMUEL GUMMERE, AMERICAN MINISTER TO MOROCCO.

(From a photograph taken on the customs quay at Tangier.)



THE LOST PROVINCES ALWAYS AN OBSTACLE.

GERMANY (to France): "My dear Marianne, I should love to make up with you. But you must take off those black goggles [marked 'Alsace-Lorraine'] or you cannot possibly see me as I am."

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

*France's  
Task in  
Morocco.*

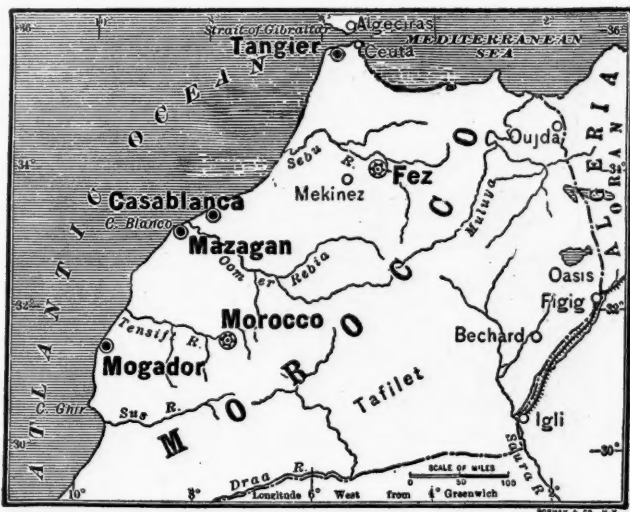
Will France, in order to insure safety for European life and property in those cities of Morocco which the Algier Conference authorized her to police, be forced to conquer the entire country? Such would appear to

be the final outcome of the campaign inaugurated on August 6 by the bombardment and practical destruction of the town of Casablanca by French warships. The condition of affairs in Morocco has long been intolerable from any civilized viewpoint. After the long-drawn-out deliberations of the Algeciras Conference (January 16 to March 31, 1906), France and Spain were given a "mandate" or authority from combined Europe to keep order in certain Moorish cities. Late in July the bandit chief Raisuli,—who, it will be remembered, some years ago captured and held for ransom the American citizen Perdicaris,—made a brilliant stroke by raiding the outskirts of Tangier and capturing Sir Harry MacLean, the British commander-in-chief of the Moorish army. The Kaid, Raisuli announces, is to be held as a hostage until his demands have been granted by the Sultan. Soon after this international kidnapping episode eight Europeans were murdered in the city of Casablanca, which is a small, very old town on the Atlantic some 200 miles southwest of Tangier. Fearing a general massacre, a

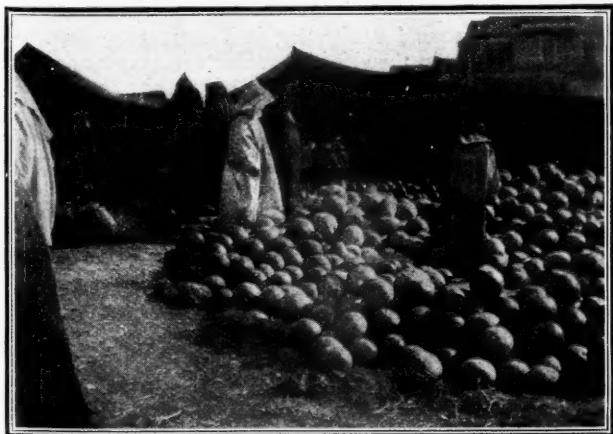
French cruiser was ordered to Casablanca. All the foreign residents of the region had taken refuge in the French, Spanish, and British consulates, which, when the French warship arrived, were surrounded by hostile Arab tribesmen.

*Bombardment  
of  
Casablanca.*

The local Moorish official having admitted his inability to maintain order, and having called upon the French for assistance, a number of marines were landed from the cruiser. Upon disembarking, early on the morning of August 4, these were immediately attacked by Moorish troops, who opened fire at close range. A sanguinary battle followed between the Arabs and the European soldiery, the French cruiser opening fire and shelling the Moorish batteries. Scenes of great disorder and violence followed upon the firing, a raging mob of Moors attacking and pillaging the entire city. The Jews particularly were massacred by hundreds. Another French warship soon appeared upon the scene, accompanied by a Spanish cruiser, and troops were landed to the number of 4000. General Drude,



MOROCCO AND THE FRENCH FIELD OF OPERATIONS.



By permission of Charles W. Furlong.

MOROCCO'S AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES TEMPT FRANCE.

(Heaps of canteloupe melons piled up on the Suk de Barra, outside Tangier. Such quantities are brought in twice a week from the country.)



DID THEY REALLY DISCUSS PEACE AT THE HAGUE,—OR WAR?

THE PEACE ANGEL: "Bless you, my dear children!"

MARS: "Swear fidelity to her! Swear it on my sword!"

CHORUS OF THE POWERS: "Amen, Father Mars!"

From the *Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

the French commander, was chosen to head the allied troops, Spanish and French, and reinforcements were hurried from France, until by August 20 a state of almost actual war existed in Morocco. The Moors are a people brave to fanaticism, and France's task in subduing them is likely to be a tax upon even her great resources. The rest of Europe, including Germany, appears to regard the republic's action as not only proper but inevitable. Indeed, some of the officially inspired German journals are now telling their readers that the fate of Morocco is practically sealed, that the country must inevitably become a French protectorate, and that the Algieras Conference was really unnecessary. The foreign office at Paris, for its part, has officially announced that "on no account will the French Government follow a policy of conquest or embark upon an expedition into the interior of Morocco, which would be contrary to the wishes of the French nation,—unless events should force our hand." If the fanatical chiefs should succeed in forcing a "jebad," or holy war, France might find her task well nigh beyond her powers.

Results  
at  
The Hague.

It cannot fail to be very gratifying to American citizens to realize that, just as in 1899, the American delegation saved the first Hague Conference from a virtual failure, so the representatives of the United States at the second conference, in the present year, have been the chief instruments in preventing that august international gathering from adjourning without the achievement of any substantial results. Disregarding the purely academic discussions during the conference, it may be stated that the real work can be divided into two classes,—the one largely composed of technical propositions aiming to render the conduct of war more humane, and the other of political propositions, involving the principle of preventing wars between nations. The proposition of the United States forbidding the bombardment of undefended towns and villages was unanimously approved in Commission, as was also the proposal to add to the rules of sea warfare the provisions of the Geneva Convention. The proposition for the prohibition of submarine mines was blocked by Great Britain and Germany. On the other hand, the British

proposal for the abolition of contraband of war, although it received a majority of votes in the conference, is to be considered buried, since all the great naval powers, including the United States, except Great Britain herself, are against it. The American proposal concerning the collection of contract debts,—the much-discussed Drago Doctrine,—was unanimously approved. The American proposal, brought forward by Mr. Choate, for making the arbitration court more permanent and compact, was also approved. It now seems probable that during the last days of the conference (it is believed that the sessions will close by the middle of the present month), a permanent arbitration and prize-of-war court will be elaborated and made a permanent institution.

*No Agreement as to Armament Reduction.* No agreement was reached on the subject of limitation of armament. The conference would go no further than to declare its opinion that limitation was desirable. The British resolution on this subject, which was passed unanimously, is as follows:

This conference confirms the resolution adopted by the conference of 1899 regarding the limitation of military burdens, and as military burdens have been considerably augmented in almost all countries since 1899, it declares it is highly desirable



THE GERMAN KAISER, "ABLE SEAMAN," ON HIS YACHT, THE "HOHENZOLLERN."

to see the governments earnestly resume the study of this question.

M. Leon Bourgeois, one of the French delegates, and generally regarded as the ablest diplomatic and legal representative at the present conference, has more than once announced that "the purpose of the Hague Peace Conference of 1907 is not the pacific organization of war, but the judicial organization of peace." The month of August was noteworthy, also, for several other international conferences at which the idea of universal peace was prominent, notably the Zionist Congress, held at The Hague, and the International Socialist Congress, which began its sessions on August 18 at Stuttgart. As might have been expected, the Peace Conference has shown many possibilities as a theater for international intrigue. One of the most significant and, to Americans, interesting developments along this line has been the very evident desire on the part of Germany, through her delegates at The Hague, to secure the good will of the United States of America and of the French Republic.



THE SWORD OF DAMOCLES AT THE HAGUE.

(According to the cartoonist of *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin), what frightened the powers most at the peace conference was the possibility of a Japanese-American war.)



IS THE WORLD IN AWE OF THE GERMAN KAISER?—A JAPANESE VIEW.

(Tokio Puck attempts to express the feelings of Russia, Japan, and the United States while the Czar and the Kaiser were "visiting." Read the inscriptions.)

Is Germany  
Really  
Isolated?

A cordial understanding with France, even to the point of complete forgetfulness of old scores, and an agreement amounting to a working alliance with the United States,—these, in the opinion of more than one student of contemporary European politics, are the consummations which the German Kaiser has set before his eyes to compensate his empire for the practical isolation in which it has been placed by the chain of alliances, *ententes*, and understandings, effected by his Britannic Majesty, King Edward VII., during his continental tours of the past two years. In addition to the Franco-Russian alliance there now exist in Europe cordial understandings between England, France, and Spain, to which Italy is probably a party, regarding the future of the Mediterranean and North Africa, and between England and Russia, with Japan in full agreement, as to the Baltic, the Balkans, and the Far East. Official advices, moreover, inform us that a new Austro-Italian treaty has actually been negotiated, according to the main terms of which

Italy agrees to hold the Adriatic against a pan-German invasion.

"A Chain of  
*Ententes*  
Cordiales."

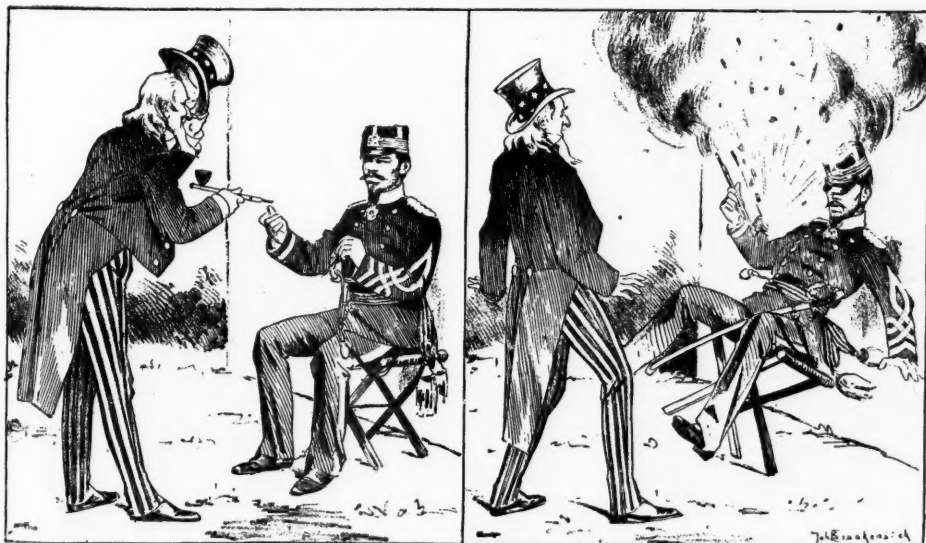
It may be, as some timid Russian Liberals have feared, that the interview of the German and Russian Emperors at Swinemünde, on August 3, will result in deepened reaction in Russia. It is more probable, however, that Germany's relations to Russia's ally, France, as to her problem in Morocco, and how Germany is to be affected by the recently concluded Anglo-Russian agreement, were the chief topics of discussion. King Edward's subsequent journey to Ischl, where he met the aged Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria (it was during the latter's seventy-seventh birthday celebrations), was the occasion, we are told in the dispatches, for the strengthening of the ties of friendship between Great Britain and Austria and for a clear understanding upon the Macedonian question, and perhaps for an expression of views on the part of the aged Austrian Kaiser as to the fate of his own polyglot empire when he

shall have passed away. King Edward later met the German Kaiser at Wilhelmshöhe (on August 14), and the cordial relations of the two monarchs were emphasized. Whether or not, as some clever newspaper correspondents would have us believe, the British King succeeded on that occasion in convincing his royal nephew that none of his royal conferences had for its object the isolation of Germany, the fact remains that this isolation is recognized in Berlin. It is also true, beyond a doubt, that the conclusion of the agreements enumerated above has been the signal for, if not the occasion of, German friendly advances toward France and the United States.

*Korea  
a Japanese  
Province.* Two highly significant developments in the international relations of the Japanese Empire marked the months of July and August. During the fortnight following the abdication of the Korean Emperor, Yi-Hyeung, and the accession to the throne of the well-meaning but incompetent Prince Yi-Syek, the status of the unfortunate Hermit Kingdom as a Japanese protectorate was fixed before the world. A number of riots followed the abdication of Yi-Hyeung on July 19.

There were also several international "missions" to interest the world in the fate of Korea. That country, however, since the signing of the convention on July 25, though nominally an independent state, has become, in reality, a Japanese province. Korea is now full of Japanese soldiers, and outward order at least has been restored. The convention, drawn up by Japan and agreed to by the present ruler, practically reduces the peninsula to the position of a Japanese Egypt, with Marquis Ito as its Lord Cromer. The clauses of this convention are as follows:

(1) The administration of Korea is placed under the secure guidance of the Japanese Resident-General; (2) The enactment of all laws and ordinances and the transaction of important State affairs shall receive the approval of the Resident-General; (3) The appointment of all high responsible officials shall receive the approval of the Resident-General; (4) Only persons recommended by the Resident-General shall be eligible to office in the Korean Government; (5) A distinct line of demarcation is to be drawn between administrative and judicial affairs; (6) Foreigners are to be employed only with the consent of the Resident-General; (7) The first clause of the convention of August 22, 1904, providing for the employment of a financial adviser, is annulled.



A DUTCH VIEW OF THE SENDING OF THE AMERICAN FLEET TO THE PACIFIC.

UNCLE SAM (to the Mikado): "My good friend, my ships are bent on the friendliest of missions. Come, now, let us smoke the pipe of peace together."

MIKADO: "My good brother, nothing would please me more."

MIKADO: "Great heavens! There is gunpowder in that tobacco!"

UNCLE SAM: "Great Scott! Who would have believed it! That tobacco was probably grown in Manila."

From the *Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

*A Gradual  
Absorption  
by Japan.*

The absorption of Korea by Japan has been a more gradual process than may be generally understood. For centuries China and the Island Empire have struggled over the Hermit Kingdom. At the close of the Chino-Japanese War, Korea, while nominally independent, became really subservient to Japan, and it was the growth of Russia's influence in Seoul that eventually forced Japan to fight the northern empire. By the treaty of February 3, 1904, Japan bound herself to guarantee the safety of the Korean Emperor and the independence and territorial integrity of the country. A subsequent treaty (signed August 22 of the same year) gave her the right to take charge of Korean finance and diplomatic affairs. The next year (November 17, 1905) a third treaty, negotiated against the protests of the Emperor who has just abdicated, placed the control and direction of all Korean foreign affairs in the hands of Japan. The mission of the Korean delegates to the Hague Peace Conference gave the Japanese authorities their pretext for declaring that this agreement had been violated and for instigating the demand for Yi-Hyeung's abdication.

*The  
Japanese  
Program.*

Eventually Korea will be thoroughly absorbed by Japan. We quote on another page this month a graphically told outline of the part played by two American diplomats in determining the international fate of "the Land of the Morning Calm." A pamphlet just issued by the Japanese residency-general at Seoul, entitled "Administrative Reforms in Korea," with the aim of vindicating the work of the Japanese in the Hermit Kingdom, announces that the plan of the Tokio government is to assume charge of the affairs of the peninsula very gradually. A modern administration of the government, which has become so corrupt and inefficient, would entail a large number of officials and bring about a deficit in the revenues. The first items on the program of reforms, says this pamphlet, cover the system of taxation and the army.

*The New Treaty  
Between Japan  
and Russia.*

The conclusion of the general treaty between Russia and Japan (signed on July 30) marks the close of the negotiations following the recent war between the two countries. The powers reciprocally guarantee their territories on the Pacific coast of Asia and agree to respect

the independence and territorial integrity of China. Certain rights of navigation and fisheries are confirmed to Japan, the commercial convention expiring in 1911 and that relating to the fisheries eight years later. This instrument completes a circle of agreements between the great sea powers of the world, with the exception of the United States and Germany, concerning China and the entire Pacific coast of Asia. Unless Japan shall become involved in hostilities with Germany or the United States, we shall have no war in the Far East before 1915, at the earliest, in which year the Anglo-Japanese ten-year treaty expires. Japan now has clear understandings with Russia, Great Britain, and France. A German-Japanese war scarcely seems possible, unless the Island Empire should have designs on the German colony in China,—a possibility which may be safely neglected in discussing the problem.

*End of the  
Journalistic War  
with Japan.*

It is gratifying to record that Japanese-American relations continue undisturbed by the war of the yellow press in both countries. In a recent speech on the war scare Ambassador Aoki remarked:

A psychologist would find it interesting to follow the building up of the fabric of falsehood



A TOUCH OF THE RISING SUN.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT: "A nice, genial orb, that, but just a bit dazzling. Wish I'd got my Panama with me."

From *Punch* (London).



"LA PATRIE," THE FRENCH STEERABLE WAR BALLOON.

(Floating over Paris, and carrying Premier Clémenceau and Minister of War General Piquart.)

and fallacy, as an irresponsible person here tells an irresponsible paper something, which it prints, and which an irresponsible agitator cables to a negligible Japanese Jingo paper, and which it prints in connection with irresponsible comment and invented interviews, the whole coming back here magnified and distorted, but presented as an index of universal Japanese sentiment. The thing is ridiculous, of course. Still, when one considers the possibilities it is gigantically wicked.

The pending visit of our peaceful Secretary of War Taft to the Far East, including a brief sojourn in Japan, may be expected to emphasize the cordiality with which the great bulk of the American people regard the people of Japan. If the Island Empire has a just cause for complaint on the score of some provisions in the existing treaties between the two countries, diplomacy and good, sound judgment will prevail in correcting this cause for complaint when the treaty is renewed or revised in 1909.

Progress in  
Ballooning and  
Motoring.

While the entire world is awaiting with interest the announcement that Mr. Walter Wellman has started on his adventurous balloon search for the North Pole, and the Hague Conference is solemnly deliberating upon the rules for balloons in warfare, the French and German army staffs have been quietly developing the military balloon until an actual achievement has been made which is remarkable. On July 22, the *Patrie*, the dirigible French war balloon, carrying not only

Premier Clémenceau but General Picquart, Minister of War, made a successful ascent to a height of 2600 feet, and floated over Paris for three hours, proving herself capable of being steered absolutely at the will of her conductor. Our own army has apparently taken up ballooning for military purposes in real earnest. During the month of June two ascensions in military balloons were made by Captain Chandler, during one of which he went from Washington to Harrisburg, a distance of 104 miles, at an average rate of thirty-five miles per hour, retaining complete control of his machine all the while. Improvements in efficiency and speed in automobiles have become the order of the day. Especially noteworthy, however, is the recent achievement of Prince Scipione Borghese, the Italian motorist, who won the auto race from Peking to Paris, having made the longest automobile run on record. He covered the 7000 miles in exactly two months, and, although encountering great difficulties, had no accident or repairs except the replacing of a wheel. His route was through the Gobi desert and southern Siberia, to Moscow, to Posen, and to Berlin. A Prussian army officer, Lieutenant Graetz, has already started to emulate this feat by a ride across Africa in a motor-car. He expects to cover the continent from German East Africa to the southwestern African possessions of the Fatherland in about six weeks.

## RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From July 20 to August 29, 1907.)

### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

July 23.—The caucus of New York Republican assemblymen at Albany accepts as a party measure the Senate Apportionment bill as passed by the Senate....The Public-Service Commission of New York City appoints Abel E. Blackmar counsel and William M. Ivins special counsel.

July 24.—The extraordinary session of the New York State Legislature adjourns after

Philippine Assembly the Nacionalists choose a large majority of the delegates....In the Mississippi Democratic primaries Representative John Sharp Williams wins the nomination to the United States Senate by a small vote over Governor Vardaman; E. F. Noel is nominated for the Governorship.

July 31.—Governor Curry, of New Mexico, discusses with President Roosevelt plans for Territorial reforms.

August 1.—President Shonts, of the New York Interborough-Metropolitan Railway system, is on the stand at the first day's session of the Public-Service Commission's investigation of the transit merger.

August 2.—The Secretary of State of Alabama revokes the license of the Southern Railway to do business in the State....Oklahoma Republicans nominate Frank Frantz for Governor of the proposed new State.

August 3.—Judge Landis, in the United States District Court in Chicago, fines the Standard Oil Company \$29,240,000 for accepting freight rebates.

August 6.—The Alabama Legislature elects Joseph F. Johnston United States Senator in place of the late Edmund W. Pettus....Governor Smith, of Georgia, signs the State Prohibition bill, to take effect on January 1, 1908.

August 8.—Governor George C. Curry, of New Mexico, is inaugurated at Santa Fe....The Southern Railway makes all the concessions demanded by the State of Alabama regarding the rates for passenger fares....Maryland Democrats nominate Judge Austin L. Crothers for Governor.

August 9.—Judge Grosscup, in Chicago, grants a writ of error to the Standard Oil Company in the rebate cases.

August 10.—In the United States District Court of Minneapolis the Wisconsin Central Railway Company is fined \$17,000 for rebating.

August 14.—The official appointment of E. M. Morgan as postmaster of New York is announced....Maryland Republicans nominate George R. Gaither for Governor....The San Francisco primary elections result favorably for the reform element.

August 15.—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad secures a federal injunction restraining the State of Alabama from enforcing the freight and passenger rate laws.

August 16.—The final report of the Pennsylvania capitol investigating commission recommends civil and criminal proceedings against all persons concerned in the fraudulent furnishing of the capitol.

August 19.—Secretary Taft speaks on the relation of the general Government to railroad and industrial corporations at Columbus, Ohio.

August 20.—President Roosevelt, in an address at Provincetown, Mass., defines the policy



MAYOR EDWARD R. TAYLOR, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

passing the compromise Reapportionment bill; all the nominations of Public-Service Commissioners are confirmed by the Senate.

July 25.—The American Protective Tariff League attacks the proposed tariff agreement with Germany as unlawful and unfair.

July 27.—Southern Railway officials, after a conference with Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, decide to sell tickets at the rate prescribed by the State law after August 8.

July 30.—The Hardman-Covington Prohibition bill is passed by the Georgia House of Representatives by vote of 139 to 39 (see page 328). ....The Ohio Republican Central Committee indorses Secretary Taft for the Presidency by vote of 15 to 6....The United States Government enters suit at Wilmington, Del., for the dissolution of the powder trust, asking for a receivership....In the first elections for the

of the Administration regarding the prosecution of lawbreakers.

#### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

July 20.—Japanese troops kill and wound Korean rioters in Seoul....Sir George S. Clarke is appointed Governor of Bombay.

July 21.—General Delacroix is chosen as commander-in-chief of the French army to succeed General Hagron, who was retired at his own request, owing to his disapproval of the measures reducing the strength of the army.

July 23.—The former Emperor of Korea confirms his abdication....Russian Social-Democrats succeed in bringing about great strikes in Moscow and Vladimir industrial regions.

July 24.—Attorney-General Morris, of Newfoundland, resigns; Governor MacGregor is summoned to St. John's owing to fear of a cabinet crisis.

July 25.—An agreement for the control by Japan over Korean affairs is signed by the Premier of Korea and by Marquis Ito, Resident-General of Japan.

July 29.—In the elections to the Councils-General of France the Progressives and Socialists make heavy gains.

July 31.—The French Government begins to withdraw troops from the Midi and decides to release the wine-growers' leaders on bail.

August 2.—It is announced that the French Minister of Public Works has approved the plan to connect the valley of the Rhone with Marseilles by canal....The Evicted Tenants' bill passes its third reading in the British House of Commons and its first reading in the House of Lords; John Burns' Pure Food bill passes its second reading in the House of Commons.

August 16.—The Pure Food bill is passed by the British House of Commons.

August 19.—The Transvaal Parliament votes to buy the Cullinan diamond, valued at \$1,000,000, and give it to King Edward as a mark of gratitude for the recent constitution.

August 20.—The preliminary election for members of the Russian Duma results in a Liberal victory....The New Zealand upper house rejects the bill passed by the lower house making women eligible to election to the Legislative Council.

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

July 27.—Venezuela, replying to the recent note of Secretary Root, refuses to arbitrate the American claims.

July 29.—It is announced that Russia and Japan have concluded a treaty guaranteeing each nation's rights and possessions in the Far East....Official notice of temporary tariff concessions with the United States by the French Government is received in Washington.

July 31.—Moroccan tribesmen raid Casablanca, killing the native guards and seven Europeans....It is announced in Brussels that Belgium will protest to the powers in case of the failure of Venezuela to carry out the full Hague award.

August 1.—The French Government announces that it has had the King of Annam de-

posed and a regency established....Spain prepares to join with France to avenge the murder of Europeans in Casablanca; France announces that the Pasha will be held responsible for the safety of Casablanca.

August 2.—French and Spanish warships are sent to Casablanca and transports and troops are held ready to start; the French residents are on board an English steamer in the harbor.

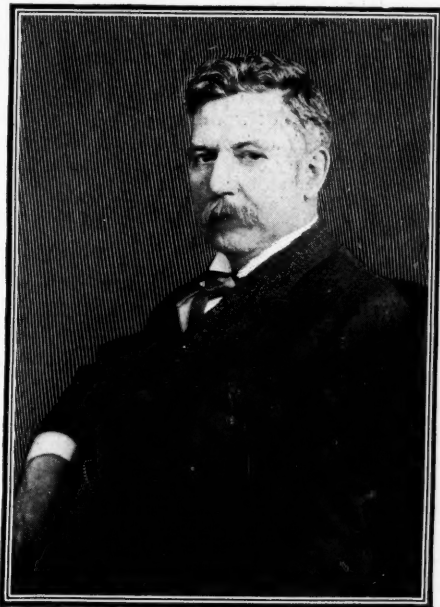
August 4.—The Morocco governing board apologizes for the recent outrages.

August 5.—It is announced that the German and Russian Emperors are in accord on all international questions and that the chief interest of both governments is to maintain the peace of the world....Inhabitants of Casablanca drive off the hostile Moorish tribesmen outside the city; Italy demands reparation for the murder of her subjects....Six thousand Turkish troops invade Persia and massacre many Christians.

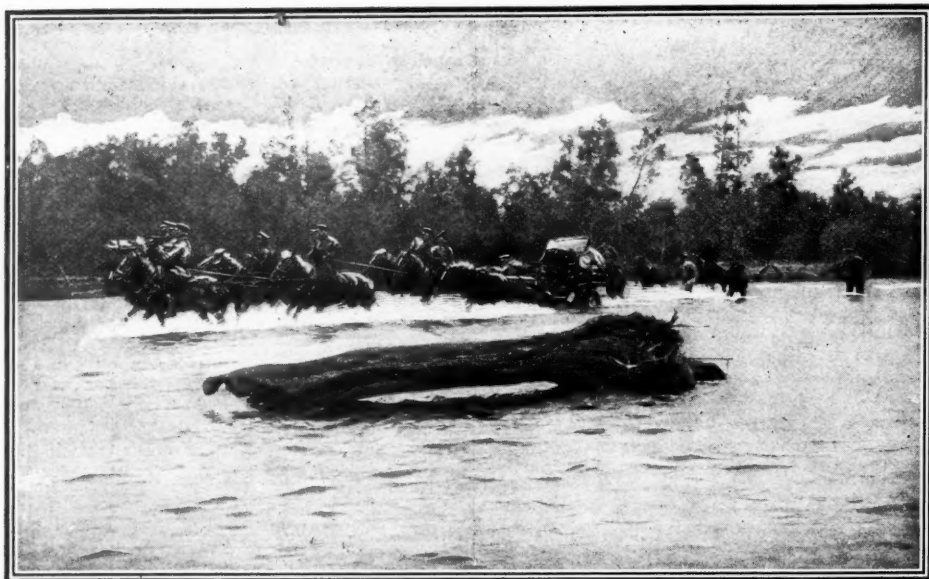
August 6.—After a treacherous attack by Moorish troops on a French landing force at Casablanca, warships bombard the city, killing many men; additional forces are landed from French and Spanish cruisers....Venezuela advises Belgium that the disputed claims of Belgium creditors will be paid in accordance with the decision of the Hague Tribunal.

August 7.—France submits formal demands to the Moroccan Government; the garrison at Casablanca is disarmed.

August 11.—The Moors continue their attacks on the French forces outside Casablanca, but are repulsed with great loss....British and Russian ambassadors in Constantinople succeed in inducing the Porte to issue orders stopping the advance of Turkish troops into Persia.



MR. EDWARD M. MORGAN.  
(The new Postmaster of New York.)



FROM PEKING TO PARIS BY AUTOMOBILE,—CROSSING A SIBERIAN RIVER. (See page 279.)

August 15.—King Edward and Emperor Francis Joseph meet near Ischl.

August 18.—Captain Calder, commanding a small frontier force in British Guiana, invades Venezuela and seizes a quantity of balata which it was alleged had been collected on British territory.

#### THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE.

July 20.—In a plenary session the conference unanimously approves the proposal to adapt the Red Cross convention to naval warfare.

July 26.—The British proposals for the abolition of contraband of war are debated.

July 27.—The American proposals for arbitration on the recovery of debts are passed by thirty-seven votes, seven abstaining.

August 3.—The American proposal regarding a permanent court of arbitration at The Hague is adopted by the sub-committee; twenty-five delegates vote in favor of the motion, and twelve are absent.

August 6.—The British proposal for a reduction of armaments is modified to meet the objections of Germany, the motion now saying that limitation is "highly desirable."

August 8.—Representatives of subject nations resolve that they ought, in case of rebellion or other disorder, to have all the rights of belligerents.

August 13.—Five countries, including Mexico, present a counter-proposal regarding the permanent court of arbitration.

August 14.—The committee on land warfare approves the proposed changes in the convention of 1899 and again votes against the use of explosives from balloons.

August 17.—The conference, in plenary session, unanimously approves the British resolu-

tion that it is desirable for the powers to resume the study of the question of limitation of armaments.

#### OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

July 20.—In a collision of freight and excursion trains on the Pere Marquette Railroad near Salem, Mich., thirty persons are killed and nearly seventy wounded.

July 21.—By the sinking of the steamer *Columbia* off the California coast more than fifty persons are drowned.

July 22.—More than 400 Japanese are reported killed by a colliery explosion in Bungo Province.

July 23.—The new port of Zeebrugge, on the sea terminus of the Bruges ship canal, is opened by King Leopold of Belgium. . . . A military dirigible balloon is successfully tested over the city of Berlin.

July 27.—The British battleship *Dellerophon*, sister ship to the *Dreadnought*, but of 700 tons greater displacement, is launched at Portsmouth. . . . Eight lives are lost by the burning of the steamer *Frontenac* on Cayuga Lake, N. Y.

July 28.—William D. Haywood is acquitted of the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho. . . . Fire at Coney Island, N. Y., does damage to the extent of \$1,500,000.

July 29.—An anti-alcohol congress is opened in Stockholm, Sweden. . . . Fire wipes out the Long Beach Hotel, on the south shore of Long Island.

July 30.—The foundation stone of the Carnegie Palace of Peace is laid at The Hague.

August 4.—A centennial celebration of the founding of Cooperstown, N. Y., is begun.

August 8.—A general strike of the men employed in the building trades in Washington, D. C., is ordered.

August 9.—British consols make a new low record in London....A strike of telegraph operators spreads through many American cities.

August 14.—The Eighth International Zionist Congress opens at The Hague.

August 15.—A tablet at Gloucester to commemorate the early English settlement in New England is unveiled with an historical address by Senator Lodge....Many of the summer hotels at Old Orchard, Me., are destroyed by fire.

August 18.—The International Socialist Congress opens at Stuttgart.

August 20.—President Roosevelt speaks at Provincetown, Mass., at the unveiling of the monument to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrims.

OBITUARY

July 20.—Gen. John Marshall Brown, of Portland, Me., 69....Gen. George W. Mindil, for many years chief examiner of precious stones at the port of New York, 64....Mrs. Lyman Abbott, 70....Maj.-Gen. John W. Younghusband, C. S. I., 85.

July 22.—Wilhelm von Kardoff, the German statesman, 79.

July 23.—William Hamilton Russell, the New York architect, 51....Col. Will S. Hays, a newspaper writer and poet of Kentucky, 70....Samuel Henshaw, a well-known landscape gardener and horticulturist, 73.

July 24.—Edward J. H. Tamsen, former sheriff of New York County, 58.

July 25.—Col. Philip Figyelmessy, Hungarian patriot and friend of Kossuth, 85....Mrs. Susan Bullitt Dixon, of Kentucky, 78....President Richard H. Halsey, of the Wisconsin State Normal School at Oshkosh.

July 26.—Former Chief Justice Thomas Nelson, of the Oregon Supreme Court, 88.

July 27.—United States Senator Edmund W. Pettus, of Alabama, 86....Rev. William Ashmead Schaeffer, D.D., president of the board of publication of the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, 55.

July 28.—Capt. William Budd, a veteran naval officer in the Civil War, 78.

July 29.—Cortlandt Parker, the oldest practicing lawyer of the New Jersey bar, 89....Rev. William Henry Lord, a well-known Episcopal rector in Western New York, Vermont, and New Jersey, 78.

July 30.—Brig.-Gen. Charles Francis Powell, U. S. A., retired, 63....Edmond Demolins, the French sociologist, 55.

July 31.—Count Steven Karolyi, of Hungary, 62....Ex-Judge Francis Miles Finch, of the New York Court of Appeals, author of "The Blue and the Gray," 80....Joseph Hatton, the English author and journalist, editor of *The People*, 66....Dr. William T. Howard, of Baltimore, 86....Ex-Congressman Samuel M. Stephenson, of Michigan, 76.

August 1.—David Christie Murray, the English novelist and playwright, 60....Dr. Lucy Hall-Brown, an eminent woman physician of Brooklyn, N. Y.

August 2.—Rev. Charles Crane, D.D., a well-known Methodist clergyman of Boston, 53.

August 3.—Augustus Saint Gaudens, the sculptor, 60 (see page 290).

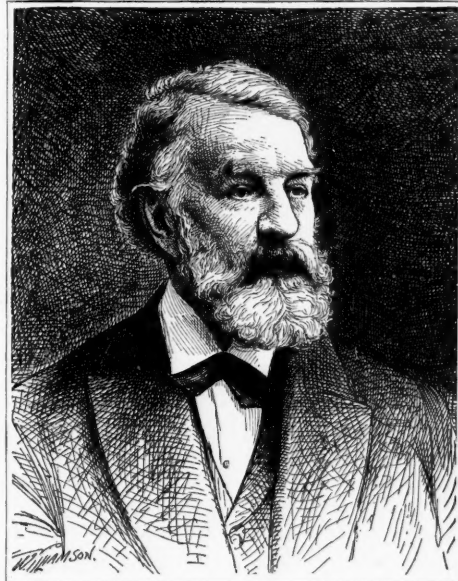
August 4.—Prof. John Rose Ficklen, of Tulane University, New Orleans, 49....Richard James Meade, fourth Earl of Clanwilliam, 75.

August 7.—George Wallace Delamater, a former State Senator of Pennsylvania, 58.

August 9.—Ex-Justice Augustus Bockes, of the New York Supreme Court, 90.

August 10.—Cardinal Dominico Svampa, archbishop of Bologna, 56.

August 12.—St. George Kempson, editor of the *New York Insurance Journal*, 49....Ex-



THE LATE JOSEPH JOACHIM, THE VIOLINIST.

Mayor Sydney Smith, of Providence, R. I., 78....Robert A. Pinkerton, of the famous detective agency, 59.

August 14.—Gen. William Birney, U. S. A., retired, 88.

August 15.—Joseph Joachim, the violinist, 76.

August 16.—Col. Hiram Parks Bell, the last surviving member of the second Confederate Congress, 80....Edwin Rogers, the inventor of the electric push-button, 65....Miss Kate Cassatt McKnight, of Pittsburgh.

August 17.—Chief Good Voice, of the Sioux Nation.

August 18.—Rear-Adm. Joseph Adams Smith, U. S. N., retired, 70....George Hoey, the actor, 53.

August 19.—Rev. Luther H. Barber, the oldest clergyman in Connecticut, 91....Prof. E. E. Bogue, head of the department of forestry at the Michigan Agricultural College, 42.

August 20.—Rev. Charles Comfort Tiffany, for many years archdeacon of New York, 78.

## SOME OF THE CURRENT CARTOONS



THE NEW PIPE LINE.

From the *Evening Mail* (New York).



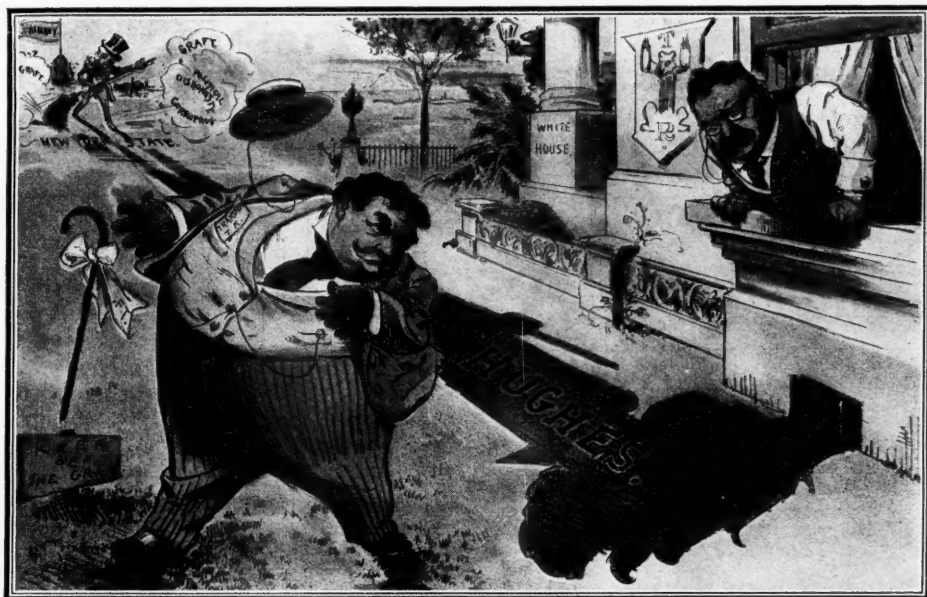
"OF COURSE THAT \$29,240,000 FINE WILL COME OUT OF THE BARREL."

From the *Tribune* (Minneapolis).

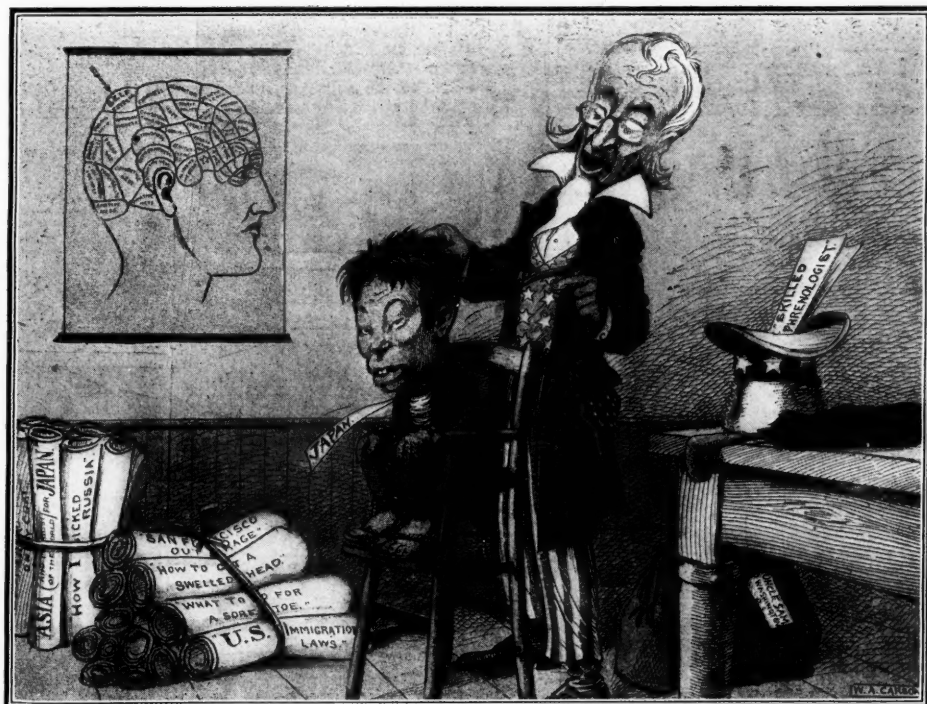


UP AGAINST IT.

"If I had begun to play golf twenty years ago I might have been champion."—John D. Rockefeller.  
From the *Evening Journal* (New York).



THE SHADOW ON THE WHITE-HOUSE GROUNDS.  
From *Judge* (New York).

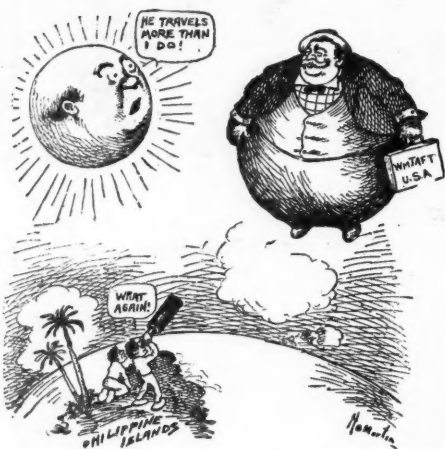


UNCLE SAM GIVES JAPAN A POINTER ON BUMPS.  
From the *Saturday Globe* (Utica).



THE MODERN BILL SYKES OF THE SOUTH.

From the News (Charlotte, N. C.).



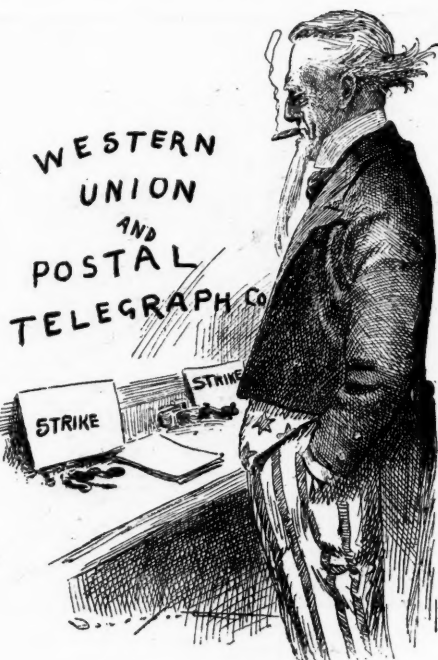
SECRETARY TAFT BEGINS HIS FOURTH LOOP AROUND THE PLANET.

From the American (New York)



WILLIAMS-VARDAMAN CONTEST FOR THE SENATORSHIP IN THE MISSISSIPPI PRIMARIES.

From the Spokesman-Review (Spokane).



"STRIKES, STRIKES, STRIKES!"

From the Evening Mail (New York).

(In the domestic situation last month, when the cartoonists had tired of the questions of presidential nominations and Standard Oil, they devoted themselves to the railroads, Secretary Taft's world tour and the strike of the telegraph operators.)



THE RAILROADS: "I guess there's nothing to do but to take it. The doctor says it's for the good of my system—but it's the bitterest pill I've had to swallow yet."

From the International Syndicate (Baltimore).



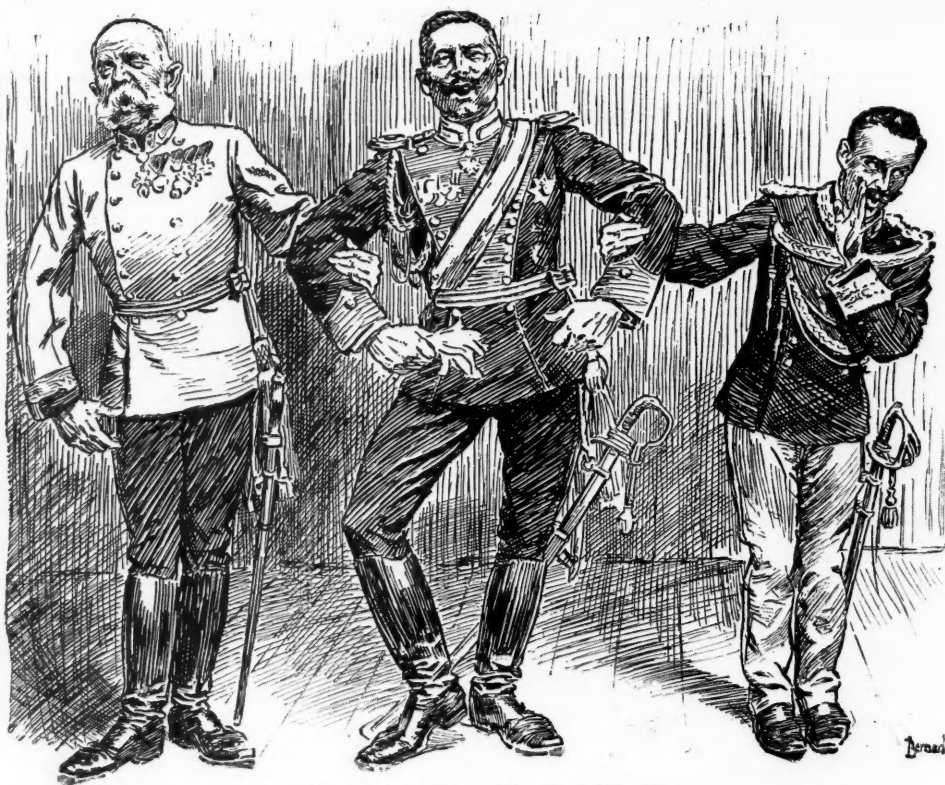
THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.  
From the *Inquirer* (Philadelphia).



UNCLE SAM HAS FILLED THE PIPE WITH PEACE  
TOBACCO. BUT WILL THE WORLD SMOKE IT?  
From the *Spokesman-Review* (Spokane).



IT LOOKS AS IF THE STAND PAT CLUB WAS GOING TO  
LOSE ANOTHER MEMBER.  
From the *Record-Herald* (Chicago).



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

GERMANY (*con brio*): "WE ARE A HAPPY FAMILY,—WE ARE!" AUSTRIA (*piano*): "We are!"

ITALY (*dubioso*): "We were!"

[The "Triple Alliance" has just reached its twenty-fifth anniversary.]

From *Punch* (London).



AN ACCESSION OF DOUBTFUL VALUE.

No. 3 (RUSSIA) AT THE DOOR: "May I come in? I am the third party."

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA: "The third? Oh, all right. But are you quite sure you are still an Emperor?"

From *Pasquino* (Turin).



A FRIENDLY TIP.

PRESIDENT FALLIÈRES: "Nicholas, you should get yourself a silk hat like mine; metal attracts the lightning."

From *Jugend* (Munich).



AN EGYPTIAN VIEW OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

From *Lah-Lah* (Cairo).

The cartoonists all over the world have been poking fun at the Hague Conference as a meeting for war rather than for peace. Even the journals of Egypt take this view.



POOR PEACE!

BARONESS VON SUTTNER: "The poor young man! If they pile any more burdens on his back, he will break down altogether."

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE SLOW PROGRESS OF PEACE.

At a meeting of members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in London a resolution was passed regretting the slow progress made at The Hague in the promotion of permanent peace.

From the *Tribune* (London).

A SWISS VIEW OF THE CONFERENCE.

EDWARD: "Come, my children, he is almost exhausted. Let poor Michel (Germany) quietly choke himself with his cannon and his playthings."

From *Nebelspatter* (Zurich).

# SAINT GAUDENS AND AMERICAN SCULPTURE.

BY ERNEST KNAUFFT.

## I.

**P**RESIDENT ROOSEVELT wrote, on August 1, to the Numismatic Society:

You will be pleased to know that we are now completing a new coinage of the eagle and the double eagle designed by Saint Gaudens, than whom certainly there is no greater artistic genius living in the United States or elsewhere.

The artistic world holds the same high estimate of this great sculptor, who passed away at his home in Cornish, N. H., on August 3, in the sixtieth year of his age, leaving behind him not only a galaxy of monumental sculpture of rare strength and beauty, but an influence for good upon American art that cannot for years to come lose its potency. It seems an opportune moment to give a brief consideration to this great man and this salutary influence.



PETER COOPER.

(By Augustus Saint Gaudens, south of Cooper Union, New York. It was at Cooper Union that Saint Gaudens received his first education in art.)

## II.

Born in Dublin, in 1848, the son of a French father and an Irish mother, Augustus Saint Gaudens was brought to New York City in infancy. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a cameo cutter. He served six years working at the wheel, studying drawing at night, first at Cooper Union and then at the Academy of Design. At nineteen he went to Paris, entering the studio of Joffroy, in the École des Beaux-Arts. Here he studied for three years.

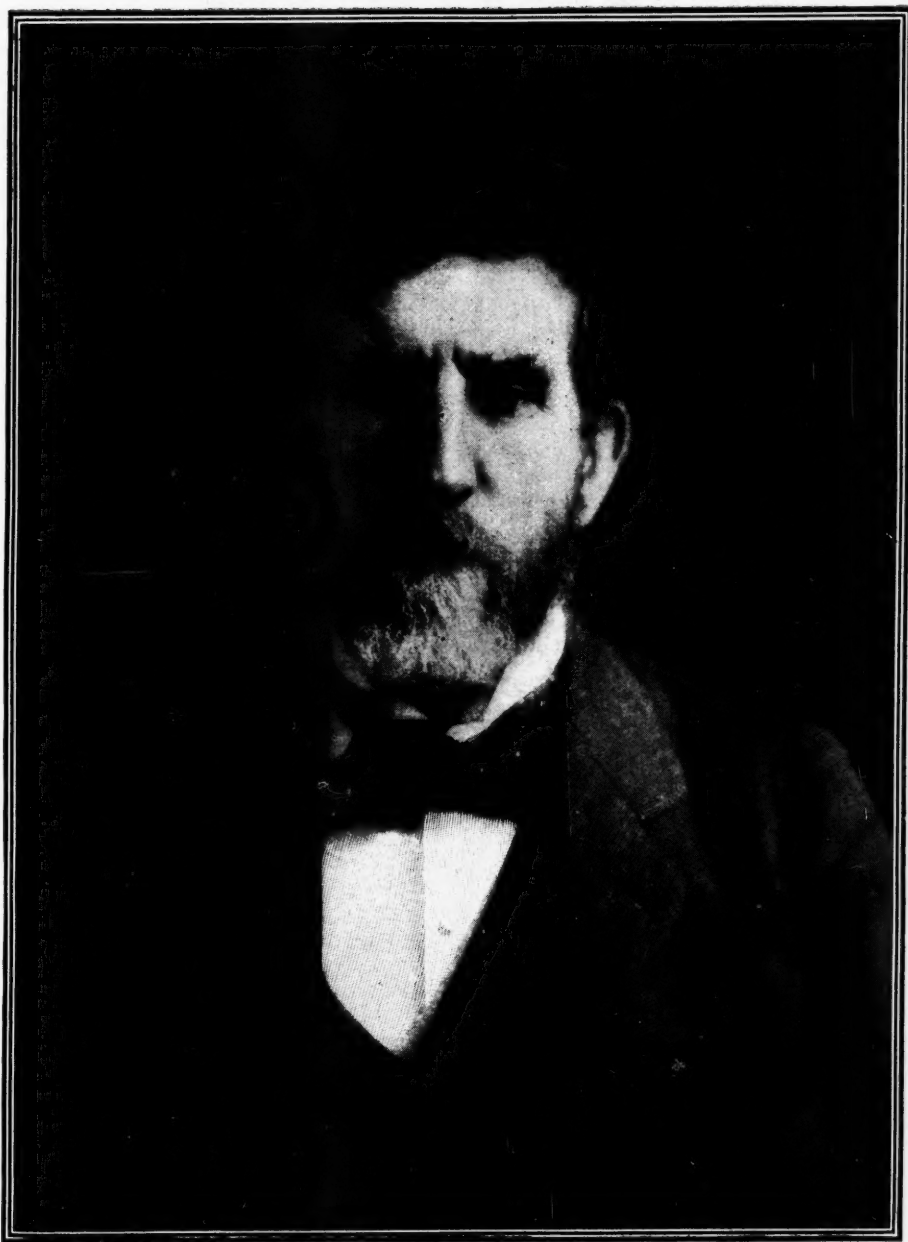
At the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war he went to Rome, where he remained another three years. When he returned to the United States, in 1874, he was, thanks to his practice in cameo cutting, his study in Paris, and his residence in Rome, a practical workman, a trained student, and a cultured student as well, imbued with the spirit of the early Renaissance. Mr. Lorado Taft well says:

He (Saint Gaudens) has been of his time as they (the masters of the early Renaissance) were of theirs, taking the themes of current life, the portraits and memorials as they have come to him, and making of them works of enduring value. ("History of American Sculpture.")

It is absolutely necessary to recognize the significance of this definition of the spirit of the Renaissance if we would comprehend the greatness of Saint Gaudens and his influence on American sculpture. Mr. Kenyon Cox states the matter in this wise:

The sculptors of to-day are working in the spirit of the Renaissance, but the very essence of that spirit is personality,—individualism,—independent study.

It must be remembered that prior to Saint Gaudens' day the Neo-Classic or Pseudo-Classic held sway in this country. Powers' "Greek Slave," Story's "Cleopatra," Palmer's "White Captive," and the whole concourse of effigies that so oppressingly (especially when in midsummer their bronze cuticle is besmeared with caterpillars) flank the Mall in Central Park, are echoes of Flaxman, Thorwaldsen, and Canova, the exponents of the Neo-Classic style of the early nineteenth century. This style is lifeless, characterless, tame. Except for out-of-door monuments bronze was used infrequently, terra cotta rarely; marble was the popular



AUGUSTUS SAINT GAUDENS.

BORN IN DUBLIN, IRELAND, MARCH 2, 1848.

DIED IN CORNISH, N. H., AUGUST 3, 1907.

(He found American sculpture a weed, he left it a flower. He learned from France thorough methods of technique; from Italy he imbibed the spirit of the Renaissance; yet without imitation and without any display of obtrusive originality, and with rare taste and indomitable industry, and most conscientious workmanship, he created a series of masterpieces that raised American sculpture to a foremost plane in the world's art, and set such a high standard for the younger generation of artists to follow, that there is great promise that American sculpture will long keep its place in that high position to which he raised it.)

medium, and it was sandpapered down to a surface that rivaled wax figures.

The Renaissance spirit is the very opposite of sandpapered art. Its keynote is ruggedness and frankness and sincerity. The Renaissance excelled in portraiture,—and in portraiture united (as in its tombs) with ideal figures and decorations. Saint Gaudens' monuments are at once portraits and decorations. And therein lies their greatest influence on sculpture of to-day.

The first commission that he received for a monument was, in 1878, for the "Farragut," now in Madison Square, New York City. Its portrait qualities cannot be separated from its decorative qualities.

The Farragut monument is a wondrous piece of work for a débutant. It not only shows none of the haltings and stammerings of a beginner, but, what is more remarkable, none of the usual extravagance. In nine cases out of ten a beginner portraying a hero on the prow of a vessel, the wind blowing his coat, would have been much more

theatric and flamboyant. Of Farragut's pose Mr. Taft says:

He (Saint Gaudens) has planted him firmly upon his two feet, and these well apart, as in Donatello's "St. George," the attitude of a man who accommodates himself to an unstable basis, like the farmer erect in his jolting wagon, or the sailor on the swaying deck of a vessel.

No, there is no school-boy rhetoric here. Everything is restrained, quiet, and dignified.

It was not until years later, when he modeled his "Deacon Chapin,—the Puritan," at Springfield, Mass., that Saint Gaudens let himself out, as it were, and said some things in plastic form (as Berlioz did in music) that had hitherto not been thought suitable to the art.

For if ever there was movement in plastic form, here it is; the sturdy old deacon fairly cuts the air as he "hoofs it" (the only expression to use) to some meeting, Bible under his arm, to "prove his case" by quotation from holy writ. His stout walking-stick will resound on the meeting-house floor as



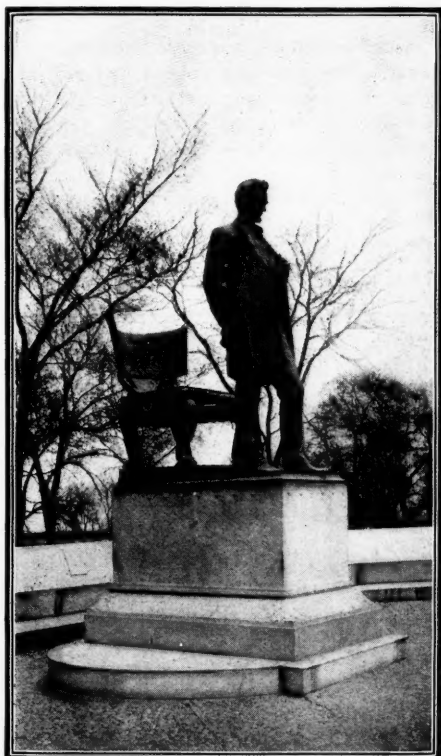
FARRAGUT.

(By Augustus Saint Gaudens, in Madison Square, New York. The pedestal designed in collaboration with Stanford White.)

soon as he enters. This is strong movement, but it is not flamboyancy. The action does not detract from the fine characterization of the historic type of the Puritan.

Action is, too, the keynote of the "Sherman" statue.

Kenyon Cox, in his "Old Masters and New," gives us one of the best art criticisms written in this country in his estimate of the "Sherman," showing us the way one artist looks at the works of another. He says:



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#### LINCOLN.

(By Augustus Saint Gaudens, Lincoln Park, Chicago. The exedra, 60 feet in width, 30 feet deep, was designed by Stanford White.)

The group is about twice the size of life in each dimension, so that the figure of the General, if standing, would be about twelve feet high. Tall and erect he sits his horse, his military cloak bellying out behind him, his trousers strapped down over his shoes, his hat in his right hand, dropping at arm's length behind the knee, and his bare head, like that of an old eagle, looking straight forward. The horse is as long and thin as his rider, with a tremendous stride; and his big head, closely reined in, twitches viciously at the bridle. Before the horse and rider, half walks, half flies, a splendid winged



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#### THE PURITAN.

([Deacon Samuel Chapin], by Augustus Saint Gaudens, at Springfield, Mass. The portrait here is entirely ideal. The low pedestal indicates one of Saint Gaudens' innovations; prior to this time most monuments were mounted too high in the air to be easily seen.)

figure,—one arm outstretched, the other brandishing the palm,—Victory leading them on. She has a certain fierce wildness of aspect, but her rapt gaze and half-open mouth indicate the seer of visions: peace is ahead and an end of war. On the bosom of her gown is, brodered the eagle of the United States, for she is an American Victory, as this is an American man on an American horse; and the broken pine bough beneath the horse's feet localizes the victorious march,—it is the march through Georgia to the sea.

The information that Mr. Cox further gives us in regard to Saint Gaudens' method of work is valuable because it is quite authentic, Mr. Cox being an intimate friend of the sculptor. He tells us that eleven years elapsed between the commission for the "Sherman" statue, in 1892, and the unveiling, in 1903. During three of the eleven years the work was interrupted by a grave illness; during the other eight years he was more or less constantly at work on the group.

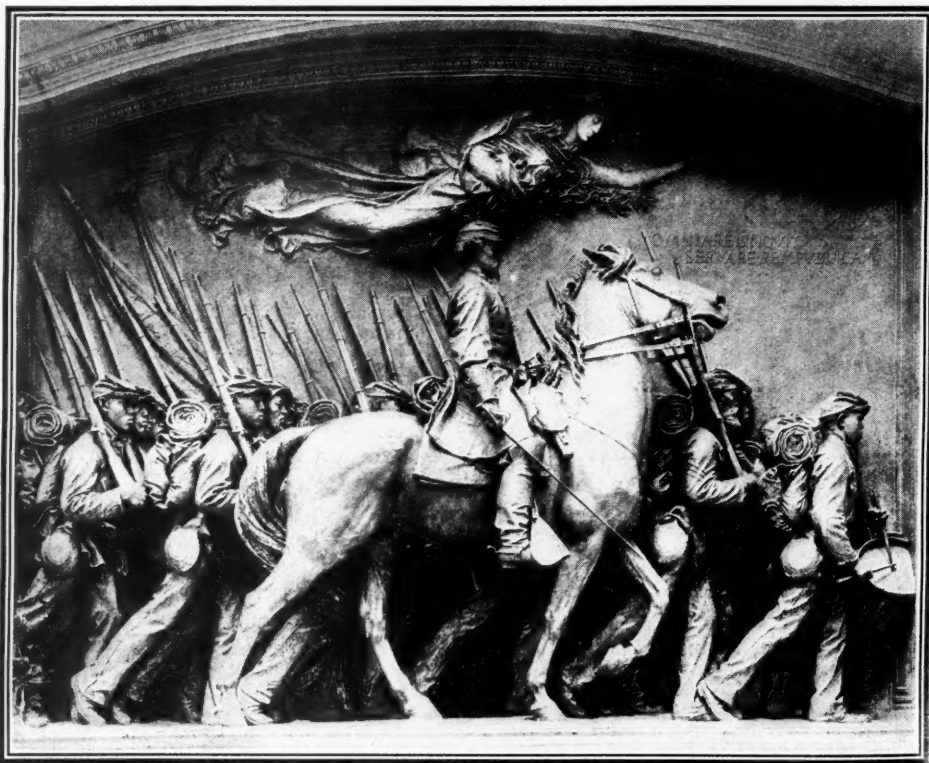
He estimates that it cost him about three years of actual labor. His infinite painstaking, his constant revision, his inability to rest satisfied with anything, if he could conceive of a possible betterment, spread the three years out over the eight.

In 1897 Mr. Saint Gaudens went to Paris and there began the full-sized group, devoting most of his time to it, and in 1899 the horse and rider, without the Victory, were exhibited at the Salon of the Champ de Mars. The merit of the statue was at once recognized, and it was given a place of honor and greatly praised by artists and critics. At the Paris Exposition of 1900 the whole group, in plaster, was seen for the first time, and for it and a group of earlier works the sculptor was awarded a grand prix.

In spite of this success, he was not satisfied with the work. It was to be cast in Paris, but returning, seriously ill, to this country, he brought a plaster cast with him, built a studio near Windsor, Vt., in which to set it up, and began making changes. He remodeled the head of the Victory, her wings and palm branch, the cloak of the rider, and various smaller details, and sent the remodeled parts to the bronze-founders in Paris. The group, with these changes, was then sent, still in plaster, to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, where it was the principal cause of an extraordinary honor to the artist. The jury of the Section of Fine Arts, composed of painters, sculptors, and architects, unanimously recommended that a special diploma and medal of honor, apart from and above all other awards in the Exposition, be

created for Mr. Saint Gaudens, and the recommendation was adopted by the general jury and the award was made. This success, like former ones, seems to have been a signal to the artist to recommence his struggle for perfection. The bronze was brought to Windsor and set up in the open air, and experiments in gilding and toning were begun, while the base was remodeled and twice cut in granite. Finally, in the spring of 1903, the work was ready to be shipped to New York and placed upon its pedestal in the Plaza, near the entrance to Central Park.

This rehearsal of Saint Gaudens' constant labor and revision may equally as well serve as a description of the art life of the typical American sculptors. Intense industry, concentration upon their problems in hand, and self-sacrifice for their art are a national characteristic,—whether it be Saint Gaudens working like a Titan on half a dozen masterpieces at once in the apogee of his career, or young Barnard beginning his study in Paris and living the first year on \$89, or Paul Bartlett supporting himself by hack work from boyhood and erecting a foundry



From a Copley Print. Copyright, 1897, by Curtis & Cameron.

#### THE SHAW MONUMENT.

(By Augustus Saint Gaudens, on the Boston Common. The sculptor remodeled this many times, being occupied with it from 1884 to 1896.)

in his studio, where he experiments on his patinas as strenuously as did Palissy with his glazes, or whether it be Proctor, now studying animals in Colorado, now assisting Saint Gaudens on the horse of the Logan monument, or working in his Paris studio on the immense "Quadriga," for the World's Fair of 1893.

In the short space allowed to us in this article it is out of the question to go into further detail in regard to Saint Gaudens' other works. But it may be said that the same decorative creation, the same arduous labor and constant revision accompanied their production, and the same success crowns their final appearance.

The "Shaw Memorial," with its detail and complexity that would easily have swamped the average artist, was revised and remodeled just as was the "Sherman," and in the final effect the forward movement in both the hero and his horse and the troops behind them is fully as forcible as is the "Sherman." In the "Logan" the restless horse is almost fierce in his energy to go forward.

But it must not be thought that Saint Gaudens' creative faculty runs in a groove, that he repeats himself and always relies for effect upon this spirit of movement.

On the contrary, so embracing is his genius that his moods are manifold. The "Lincoln," in Chicago, is firm and calm; equally serious is the "Peter Cooper," in New York. The effect of the figure in the Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C., variously called "Grief," or "Death," or "The Peace of God," is the very essence of tranquillity.

The "Lincoln," like the "Farragut," displays Saint Gaudens' ability in dealing with the problem of men's modern dress, and of the portraiture of men he had never seen. It also shows his restraint. Here is no arm



THE SHERMAN MONUMENT.

(At the entrance of Central Park, New York. By Augustus Saint Gaudens—the pedestal designed by Stanford White. Saint Gaudens received eighteen sittings from General Sherman in 1887, from which he made the bust now in the Pennsylvania Museum of Fine Arts, so this is more authentic as a portrait than most great monuments.)

outstretched, no spread-eagleism. It is recorded that the audience that heard Lincoln's Gettysburg speech were disappointed. Its brevity and gravity were not what they were expecting. We can well imagine the same disappointment from many a casual observer on seeing Saint Gaudens' "Lincoln." They would find nothing extraordinary in it; nothing striking. Its appeal is to our higher sensibilities. The meditating figure commands our reverence.

### III.

Next to Saint Gaudens, Daniel French, perhaps, has made the greatest impression upon American sculpture.

Probably in his creations of feminine types he excels Saint Gaudens. His "Republic" of the Columbian Fair was a true inspiration; at no world's fair has it since been equaled, and it is not likely to be for many

years to come. When, too, we remember with what haste this was created and executed, we realize what a gigantic achievement it was. His "Death and the Sculptor" is also an inspiration, exquisite in its lines and poetic in its expression. His forms, never "starved," but as full and ample in out-door as in in-door lighting, and his use of hieratic poses as in the "Republic" and Columbia University "Alma Mater," make his work well suited for out-door decorations.

The younger sculptors seem to put great faith in George Grey Barnard. He certainly proves by his indomitable energy and his keen knowledge of form that nothing perfunctory will come from his chisel. This expression, "his chisel" is truer in Mr. Barnard's case than in the case of most sculptors, who, rather, usually model in clay and have their work cast in bronze, or cut in marble by assistants. Mr. Barnard has done much of his cutting himself. We are inclined to think Mr. Barnard's work, like so much of the work of the younger men, is lacking in restraint, but with more mature judgment we should not be surprised if in the future he did create some very virile and vivid monuments.

Mr. Barnard received the commission



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CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

(By Augustus Saint Gaudens, for the city of Dublin, the sculptor's birthplace.)



Copyright by Arthur Hewitt.

FIGURE IN ROCK CREEK CEMETERY.

(Near Washington, D. C., by Augustus Saint Gaudens—sometimes called "Grief," "Death," "Nirvana," and "The Peace of God." The monument is without inscription. The figure is of bronze, seated upon granite.)

from the State of Pennsylvania for an elaborate series of groups to adorn the new capitol at Harrisburg at the cost of \$300,000. The main group will consist of the "Apotheosis of Labor," while other groups will represent the "Quakers," the "Scotch-Irish," the "English," and the "Pennsylvania Dutch." (Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs at Harrisburg, work on these designs was for a time suspended. It is understood, however, that it will be resumed in the near future.)

As in Barnard's case, much is expected of Solon H. Borglum, who has shown in his statuettes of Indians, broncos, and cowboys that he is perfectly capable of thinking for himself without any dictation from Europe; though study in Paris has enabled him to use the vernacular of cultivated expression. One of his most ambitious pieces is the equestrian "Statue of Gen. John B. Gordon," unveiled June 1, 1907, at Atlanta, Ga.

Frederick MacMonnies is a pupil of Saint Gaudens, and showed in his early works his master's influence. His "Nathan Hale," in City Hall Park, New York, stands as well on its feet as does Saint Gaudens' "Farra-

gut." It is, moreover, most fluently modeled.

As Blashfield has in painting, so has Herbert B. Adams in sculpture created some beautiful faces (notably the never to be forgotten spirituelle bust of his wife, made in 1877) that may be called distinctly American. His decorations for St. Bartholomew's Church are rather modern, but it may be said that this is a fault of all of the decorations there. He has made some essays in the field of colored sculpture that, if not wholly convincing, are suggestive of what might be done in that medium by American taste; though it will probably be many years before anything considerable will be accomplished in polychrome sculpture, as the American public is yet quite in the Stone Age as regards the use

of color in decorative effects. It indeed startles even many an amateur of art when it is asserted that probably all Greek sculpture and architecture were colored. "What! 'Paint



"AMERICA."

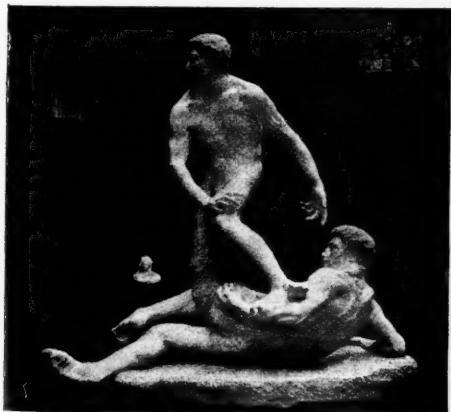
(By Daniel C. French—three other groups by Mr. French represent "Europe," "Asia," and "Africa." On the steps of the new Custom House, Bowling Green, New York.)

the lily?'" was a favorite protest of our fathers against any tinting of the virgin white marble, which they thought the acme of refinement. Even the taste for bronze is an acquirement of our day. But when we consider what American landscape artists have accomplished in founding a school of refined color, it is not a wild thought that American sculptors might teach the Europeans (what the Germans like Max Klinger with his "Beethoven" certainly will not) the proper mode for polychrome sculpture.

J. Q. A. Ward, born in 1830, is the dean of American sculptors, and for just half a century (his "Indian Hunter" in Central Park was modeled in 1857) he has contributed much good work to public parks and buildings. His "General Thomas," in Washington, and his "Washington," on the steps of the Sub-Treasury, New York, are perhaps his most satisfactory works.

#### IV.

It would be difficult to overestimate Saint Gaudens' salutary effect upon American



By Courtesy of the Century Company.

"I FEEL TWO NATURES STRUGGLING WITHIN ME."  
(By George Grey Barnard, in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.)



LASSOING WILD HORSES.

(Statuette, by Solon H. Borglum. His first exhibit in the Paris Salon.)

sculpture "all along the line." As Mr. Taft points out, since the "Farragut" was erected, single figures are better posed, modern costume is treated with more intelligence, pedestals are appropriately designed and in harmony with the statues, and even the lettering on the monuments has been improved.

Hence we find throughout the country today such acceptable single figures as MacMonnies' "Nathan Hale," in City Hall Park, New York; Niehaus' "Hahnemann," in Washington, in which the drapery is particularly well handled; Partridge's "Hamilton," in Brooklyn; French's "General Cass," in Washington; Adams' "Professor Henry," in Washington; and Bissell's "Colonel de Peyster," in Bowling Green, New York.

But, better still, our young sculptors who have for the most part studied in Paris and received the same advantages as Saint Gaudens, have taken the hint from him that American subjects are worthy of the best efforts of the sculptor.

Even if not always reaching the high-water mark of artistic excellence, the Indian or cowboy statuettes of Proctor, Dallin, Solon H. Borglum, MacNeil, and Paul Bartlett, and the almost grotesque but well-observed Alaskan Indians of Louis Potter,

have given us a class of subjects that may properly be called genuinely American, and these works are always refreshing in the exhibitions where imitative nudes were a few years ago apt to be in the ascendancy.

Nor do the statuettes end in Indian and cowboy subjects. Mrs. Bessie Potter Vonnoh has sketched lively figures of young women, dancing and reading girls, and mothers with infants, in a very personal way and in a spirit far removed from imitation.

Gutzon Borglum's little "Ruskin" has all the "bigness" of a life-sized statue.

But it is perhaps in the statuettes of animals that the most

wholly satisfactory American work has been done. We hazard the guess that should ten years hence a universal exhibition be held in Europe it would not be the flamboyant ambitious groups of our sculptors that we would



WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE.

(By Henry M. Shrady. Statuette, the large monument being in Brooklyn, N. Y. From a photograph kindly loaned by Theodore B. Starr.)

want shown in the American section, but rather the compact, graphic, and, one might almost say, impeccably modeled animals of Proctor, Solon Borglum, Roth, Paul Bartlett, and Harvey.

Many collectors are buying Barye bronzes at exorbitant prices who do not realize that they may obtain for a mere song things like Proctor's "Faun," or "A Bear and Rabbit," which are quite as perfect as anything Barye ever did. Others are buying Japanese works, at still greater figures, who are probably unaware that Paul Bartlett's reptiles and insects, with their beautiful patinas, are as glorious in color as any metals of the Orient.

Of course we do not mean to infer that American freedom of thought finds itself expressed only in the statuettes; on the contrary, in large work, as in Tilden's "Mechanics' Fountain," San Francisco; Clark's "Cider Press," at the Columbian Exposition; Niehaus's "Driller," at Titusville, Penn.; in French's "Peace" group on the Dewey Arch, and the like, there has been expression that is free from any foreign element, but the perfection, the completeness, has rarely been there that is found in the statuettes.

It is to be regretted that Saint Gaudens did not design some architectural sculpture. He worked in such perfect harmony with Stanford White that no doubt had he decorated the façade of a building it would have had the same influence upon architectural sculpture as his figures on monumental sculpture had. As the situation now stands, we think American sculpture is weakest in the flamboyant character of its architectural decorations. It is noisy in lines and planes, and detached from the building itself. This latter fault, of course, is not wholly due to the sculptor; our architects are much to blame in not designing proper backgrounds for the decorative elements. The truth is our architects are much too busy to give the subject proper consideration. But there have been some attempts that are acceptable because they are an indication of a possible future closer unity of sculpture and architecture.

On the Appellate Court, the new Custom House, the Stock Exchange, St. Bartholomew's Church, in New York; in the Congressional Library, Washington, and the Public Library, in Boston, and in public buildings in Chicago, San Francisco, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and St. Louis, men like Ward, French, Bitter, Lukeman, Boyle, Gelert, Grafty, Martiny, Rhind, Linder, Adams, O'Connor, Ruckstuhl, have done



PORTRAIT GROUP,—MOTHER AND CHILDREN.

(Statuette by Mrs. Bessie Potter Vonnoh. It is to be regretted that the general public, having tired of the old-time Rogers group, have relinquished the habit of decorating their homes with sculptural groups, since the statuettes of our day (like the Ruskin by Mr. Borglum and those by Mrs. Vonnoh) are of a hundred times greater artistic excellence.)

pioneer work in bringing to a focus this form of art, which, if seriously developed, ought to place American sculpture upon a firmer footing than it has had in the past.

The future of American sculpture is full of possibilities.

What will Mr. Barnard, whom many of the younger sculptors think our strongest man, accomplish in his Harrisburg task?



MARBLE BUST BY WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTRIDGE, IN THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

What will young Henry M. Shradly accomplish in his "Grant," to be placed opposite the White House,—a \$250,000 commission given him with the approval, we understand, of Saint Gaudens and French, though he is not yet forty, and has not received a European education nor even an art education of any kind?

What will Gutzon Borglum accomplish in his saints and angels in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, or in some of his ideal figures executed in Maryland marble, with its delightful ivory tone, that Phidias might have envied; or what will Adams give us some day in polychrome relief?

Or what may be accomplished, perhaps, by some graduate of the "Arts and Crafts" movement who, studying, say, the firm,

synthetic work of the Renaissance medals of Vittore Pisano, may apply his style to architectural decoration in a sober, restrained way that will put to shame the average architectural decoration of to-day, decorations that really ought to be anchored to the buildings, instead of seeming, as now, to want to get away from them? Who knows?



JOHN RUSKIN.

(By Gutzon Borglum, statuette, made from memory sketches jotted down on the return from a visit to Ruskin a few months before the critic's death. It is to be regretted that persons of literary taste in this country have not formed the habit of decorating their libraries with busts, statuettes, and medallions of celebrities, such as Borglum's "Ruskin," Saint Gaudens' "Stevenson," and "French's" "Emerson.")

Let us hope that the fine qualities of Saint Gaudens' work will live in spirit in the creations to come, and thus give to this country a school of sculpture of which many generations may be proud.

Other works by Saint Gaudens not mentioned in this article are: "Adoration of the Cross," "Diana," "Dr. McCosh," "Dr. Bellows," Caryatids in Cornelius Vanderbilt's house, Angels for the Governor E. D. Morgan tomb, for the monument in the cemetery at Garrisons, N. Y., and for Mrs. Smith's monument at Newport; the Hamilton Fish monument; "Garfield," "Logan," "Randall"; medallions of "Stevenson," children of Prescott Hall Butler, children of Jacob H. Schiff, Miss Violet Sargent, President Woolsey of Yale, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Mrs. C. C. Beaman, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, William D. Howells, Miss Howells, F. D. Millet, George Maynard, and Miss Armstrong; the relief over the main entrance of the Boston Public Library, from which Kenyon Cox designed the library seal. He made the sketch from which Tonetti Dozzi modeled the figure of "Art," in the Library of Congress, and the sketch from which Philip Martiny modeled the Columbian Exposition medal. In addition to the eagle and double eagle, already mentioned, he designed a one-cent piece. Among his unfinished works are two groups for the Boston Museum and a monument of Phillips Brooks, of Boston, and the statue of Marcus A. Daly.

## HAS ARKANSAS A DIAMOND "FIELD" ?

BY ROBERT S. LANIER.

UPON a tract of about 600 acres near Murfreesboro, in Pike County, southwestern Arkansas, some 100 miles from the city of Little Rock, more than 130 diamonds have been found within the past year. In size, they vary from 1-64 carat to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  carats; in color, from dark brown to the high-priced blue-white.

Fifteen people discovered all these jewels, mostly by kneeling on the ground and poking them up with sticks from within one or two inches of the surface. Even in its rough state, the diamond's glitter is unmistakable. After one successful experience, the lucky searcher does not fail to recognize it again.

One diamond was excavated from a depth of fifteen feet. Indeed, the same rock which furnishes the gems on the surface has been proved, by three sets of drill-holes, to remain constant to a depth of over 200 feet. And this blue-green rock, decomposed

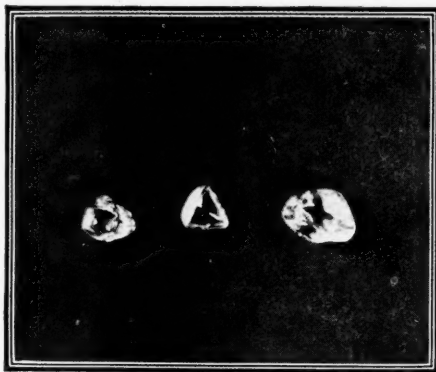
"peridotite," resembles geologically the "blue ground" of the Kimberly mines in South Africa, from which fortunes have been taken in diamonds within thirty years.

Does all this mean that America contains a genuine field of diamonds,—a plot of ground which, throughout its entire area and to a great depth, will yield a constant product of the most precious of stones?

Through the kindness of Dr. George F. Kunz, gem expert and special agent of the United States Geological Survey, and Dr. Henry S. Washington, mining geologist and petrographer, who has made a special study of the composition of igneous rocks at home and abroad, it is possible here to answer this question as well as it can be answered to-day.

If the Arkansas diamonds are really of local origin, as Dr. Kunz and Dr. Washing-

ton have been led to believe after considerable hesitancy and care, together with extended personal examination, then this is actually the first American tract where diamonds occur "in place." This is the geologist's expression for a stone that lies in the precise geological formation where it was "born,"—where the pure carbon, influenced by intense pressure and intense heat, probably through the pushing of some prehistoric volcano toward the earth's surface, became forced into a veritable diamond crystal.



THE FIRST THREE DIAMONDS FOUND IN THE ARKANSAS "FIELD."

(Here reproduced in their natural size. The gem on the right is of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  carats weight.)

This surmise being granted, here is the first instance on the American continent of the discovery of a diamond in its undisturbed natural matrix,—and the first observation of a true diamond "field," which may eventually involve a new American industry. These developments in Arkansas are the first calculated to lead Dr. Kunz to revise his statement of seventeen years ago, made in his work

on "Gems and Precious Stones in North America," the authoritative summary on this subject: "While diamonds are found to some extent within the limits of the United States, there is no reason as yet to suppose that they will ever be numbered among our important mineral products."

It is chiefly owing to Dr. Kunz's courtesy in supplying authoritative information that the writer is able to summarize below the facts on this new development of a fascinating subject. During twenty years Dr. Kunz has collected every record of the discovery of American diamonds, and investigated every history that seemed promising. His services have been constantly in request by the Department of Mining Statistics in the United States Geological Survey, and the results of his investigations may be seen

in his bulletins published by this department from 1883 to 1905.

#### DIFFERENT FROM ALL OTHER AMERICAN DIAMONDS.

Since 1830 many American diamonds have been authenticated, but none before has been found "in place." Most of those in the United States, Guiana, and Brazil have come to light through the "breaking down," or wasting away, of the original rocks, which allows the diamonds to be washed into brooks and river gravels, as in South America. Many have been found in the glacial moraine of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, whither prehistoric glaciers had swept them from some point in Canada. Search is now being made for the original resting place of these stones by several surveying parties, along the line of the new transcontinental railway from Quebec to Winnipeg.

Two other regions in the United States have supplied a few diamonds from time to time,—the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge and the western slope of the Sierra Nevada and the Cascade Mountains. But no diamond found in the North Carolina and Virginia region, or on the California slope, has ever been traced back to its original rock source.

#### TRIALS OF THE DIAMOND EXPERT.

It seems that in Arkansas the 130 stones mentioned are really of local origin. But diamond tracing is always a hazardous task. Even the most highly trained expert finds, after each long search and careful calculation, that there still remains to be eliminated the great danger of "seeing things," which sometimes results from too much application to one subject.

A peculiar difficulty in diamond-hunting arises from the *minute occurrence* of the substance, as compared with copper, iron, lead, gold, or silver. The African De Beers mines, for example, are unparalleled for their profitable yield and their equipment with the most expensive machinery and appliances. And yet their valuable product averages only .46 of a carat to a 1600-pound load, say one-half of a carat to a ton, a proportion of *one in ten million*.

Contrast the case of gold: Any vein profitable enough to be worked must exhibit \$2 worth to the ton. This means one-tenth of an ounce to the ton, or thirty times the proportion of diamonds in the De Beers mines. If the expense of tunnelling, shafts, etc., is

to be undertaken, the gold should assay as much as one-half ounce to the ton, or 150 times the proportion of the De Beers diamonds, and 300 times the proportion of those taken from the fabulously productive "Premier" mines, the leading competitors of the De Beers. Furthermore, it is possible to determine by assays and other chemical means the presence and amount of gold, silver, copper, and other metals, even where they are invisible, and present in extremely small amounts. No such methods are practically applicable in the search for diamonds.

#### IDENTIFYING THE SOURCE OF DIAMONDS.

Again, there is the difficulty of identifying the locality whence a diamond comes. It is customary to bring to the expert a very small quantity of material, perhaps one-twentieth of an ounce. In such cases the wise geologist must often hesitate before passing a final judgment.

This question is further complicated by the existence at the present day of such a great number of different mines and prospects. Up to thirty years ago it was comparatively easy to recognize the birthplace of a diamond. Most stones then came from Brazil, and sparingly from the Indian mines. But with the opening of the South-African prospects the production increased rapidly, and now there are not less than one dozen localities which are large producers of diamonds. Add to this the hundreds of minor instances where diamond indications, and some few gems, have been found; consider that the distinctive marks of a stone from any given locality are in any case very slight and may be duplicated elsewhere, the geological conditions constantly varying; and one perceives the delicacy, even for the most experienced, of declaring positively with regard to a few stones that they are or are not from a locality that is new.

#### THE ARIZONA "DIAMOND MOUNTAIN."

The importance of identification is pointed by remembrance of the famous "Arizona diamond swindle." On May 28, 1872, a party of Eastern and Western capitalists, together with a German mining expert, were escorted to Rawlins, Wyo., and thence to a remote mountain, where in a week 1000 carats of diamonds and 6000 to 7000 carats of rubies were gathered by the joyful explorers. The gems were indubitable. But upon investigation by Clarence King, director of the United States Geological Survey, it was

proved that they could not possibly belong to the locality of Arizona. In fact, the mountain had been "salted"; a large quantity of rough diamonds had been purchased in London and distributed where they would do the most good. But this discovery could not be made until about \$750,000 had been realized by the enterprising owners of the "mine."

This story remains of interest to-day because only a portion of the gems used as "salt" were ever recovered. Years after the explosion of this bubble Dr. Kunz examined a number of diamonds found in this neighborhood by a shoemaker. Any "diamond mine" turning up in this locality will be regarded with great suspicion by the well informed.

Thus, when a report of the Arkansas gems was brought to Dr. Kunz last fall he decided not to make any public announcement until further investigation. The property, indeed, was already well known to geologists as exhibiting conditions peculiarly favorable to the production of diamonds. The igneous outcrop had been described in 1842 and 1846, and later beautifully mapped by Dr. J. C. Branner, the State Geologist of Arkansas. So when Dr. Kunz was shown a couple of the Arkansas stones he was able greatly to surprise the Little Rock jeweler who had brought them to New York by mentioning in detail the formation of the spot whence they had come.

He thereupon suggested to Dr. Washington, as one of the leading petrological geologists of America, that he visit the locality. He spent several weeks there, finding that in the meantime twenty-one diamonds had been discovered. In January Dr. Kunz went there, going over the ground at first alone, and later on with Dr. Washington. After a careful study of the rock occurrences, the following facts were definitely ascertained:

#### THE ARKANSAS SITUATION.

The area of the neck of volcanic "peridotite" which is exposed at the surface approaches forty acres in extent. Together with the outlying decomposition line, the total area comprises probably 100 acres. It is ideally located, with moderate winter climate, abundance of timber and cheap coal in the State, and other favorable conditions, among them a river flowing through the property, which will be of much assistance in mining.

Together with the diamonds, a number of calcite, barite, and quartz crystals, and other

white minerals were turned up. The entire country is covered with a "pudding stone," a conglomerate rock cemented with brown oxide of iron, containing pebbles of all sizes, chiefly quartz. So closely did this resemble the Brazilian *cascalho*, in which diamonds are commonly found, that for a few days it suggested itself to Dr. Kunz that possibly the Arkansas diamonds might have been derived from this conglomerate.

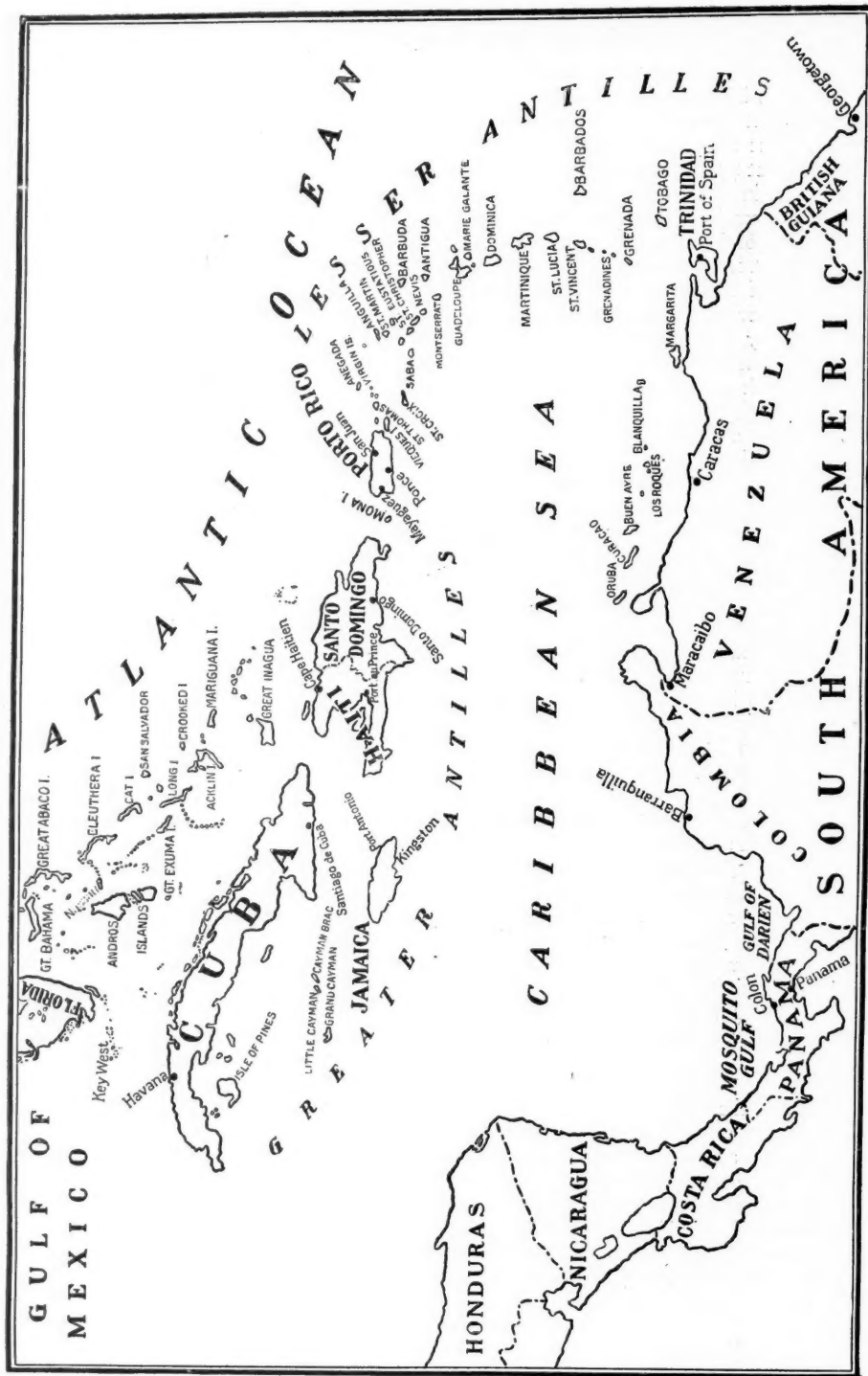
But after careful search over considerable of the adjoining region the underlying conditions were everywhere found different from those of this one tract; and no diamonds were discovered in the conglomerate. So, again, the situation narrowed to the original locality. The land adjacent consisted of black, sticky mud. Within a radius of several miles, here was the only outcrop of the blue-green, diamond-yielding earth.

No diamond was found by Dr. Washington or Dr. Kunz. Three were picked up during the latter's visit, one of which had certainly not been handled since the rain preceding.

#### THE FIRST UNDISTURBED AMERICAN DIAMOND.

After Drs. Kunz and Washington had left, some of the underlying earth was carefully washed and two diamonds appeared in the "concentrates," or heavy mineral residue. At a depth of fifteen feet a piece of rock was found which contained a diamond of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  carats. Careful examination by three geologists showed that this stone was undoubtedly in its original place. The "alteration" and texture of the rock and the markings of oxide were absolutely unbroken. It would seem that this is the first instance of the discovery of a diamond in its undisturbed, natural matrix on the American continent.

The conclusion, then, is justified that this tract of Arkansas peridotite is the first discovered American diamond-field. But the following conditions must be understood before its place as a factor in diamond production can be estimated: It must be proved absolutely that the 130 stones came originally from the decomposed peridotite in which they were found; sufficient facts must be obtained for an accurate estimate of the percentage of diamonds in the rock; the cost of production must be brought within a reasonable figure. It is pleasant to remark that the owners of the tract are active and responsible citizens, and that their money so far has been spent quietly and in a practical fashion.



THE WEST INDIES IN RELATION TO NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

## THE WEST INDIES IN COMMERCE.

BY LEWIS R. FREEMAN.

**T**HOUGH the American flag is floating over but a single one of the nearly two score islands that make up the West Indies, the fact that the economic welfare of almost every one of them is in direct proportion to its intercourse with the United States is strong indication that the destiny of the group as a whole is most intimately linked with our own. Porto Rico, our only territory, is head and shoulders above all the other islands in the matter of prosperity, while Cuba, where American influence is paramount, stands an easy second. Jamaica, which up to the time of the earthquake stood well to the front among the English islands, owed its position almost entirely to the money poured in there by American tourists, to the millions paid by American consumers for Jamaican bananas, and to the relief given the Jamaican labor market by the employment of many thousands of the island's surplus workers on an American canal. Likewise, in the Lesser Antilles, Barbados and Trinidad, whose trade with the United States is about equal to that which they carry on with England, and both of which have considerable investments of American capital, easily lead their sister islands in wealth and prosperity. On the other hand, the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, which have scant intercourse with America, are in about the same condition as the colonies of that power in the remoter corners of the world,—absolute stagnation. One may be justified, therefore, in assuming that the influence of the United States in the West Indies will never be less than it is at present, and reasonably safe in believing that it will increase even more rapidly in the future than it has in the past.

During the last year there has been so much published concerning Cuban intervention, the Jamaica earthquake, the Dominican treaty, and Presidential and secretarial visits to Porto Rico, that a person writing of any one of the islands of the Greater Antilles is very likely to find himself addressing a public already fully informed. Regarding the Lesser Antilles, however, the popular American idea is of the vaguest, and does not extend to much that is definite beyond the

fact that there is a pitch lake in Trinidad and volcanoes in Martinique and St. Vincent. Yet, strange anomaly, it is among these little-known islands that the higher civilization, the stabler governments, and the better records of criminality and more elevated standards of public morals are to be found. This is principally because most of them are British and have had the benefit of the wise and just colonial policy of that empire for a number of centuries. The roads in the least of these islands are far-and-away better than the average of those in New York or the New England States, and security of life and property incomparably greater than in the most peaceful districts of Hayti, Cuba, or the Dominican Republic.

### THE YANKEES OF THE LESSER ANTILLES.

Trinidad is the largest, richest, and most prosperous island of the Lesser Antilles, and its people, on account of their business energy, have recently taken to calling themselves the "Yankees of the West Indies." Port of Spain, the capital, is an exceedingly clean and well laid-out city of 70,000, the most striking feature of which is the number, size, and excellence of its department stores. These latter are patterned closely after those of the United States,—with which they compare most favorably,—and contrast very strangely with the typical little British shops one encounters in most of the other islands. The city's new electric-railway system is a modern installation of Canadian capitalists, and the service provided is fast and efficient. The worst handicap of Port of Spain is its harbor, which, although perfectly protected, is so shallow that ships are forced to lie two or three miles off-shore. Deep water is to be found about six miles from the city at a point easily reached by the railroad, and the docks projected for this location will, if built, give a great stimulus to the island's trade.

Trinidad has reluctantly bowed to the inevitable in the matter of sugar-raising as the problem presents itself to the grower in the British West Indies, and has turned its attention to cacao. Its annual production of this valuable bean is now in the vicinity of



THE ASPHALT DOCKS AT LA BREA POINT, TRINIDAD.

(A continuous line of buckets carries the asphalt direct from the lake to the steamers.)

50,000,000 pounds, which places it fourth in the list of the world's producers, only Brazil, Ecuador, and San Thomé, P. W., Africa, outranking it. Last year's crop was a partial failure, and the island is dull as a consequence. This is only temporary, of course, but the real trouble connected with this change of staples lies in the fact that a cacao plantation, area for area, employs about one man where a sugar plantation employs ten; and in just about this ratio is there a lack of steady employment for the island's 100,000 East Indian coolies and its 150,000 blacks.

The principal concession for working the famous pitch lake of Trinidad is held by an American company which operates its own line of steamers between New York and Port of Spain. The works of this concern and those of a local company are less than half a mile apart on La Brea Point, and a comparison between the two is overwhelmingly in favor of the former. The overhead tramway system of continuously running buckets, by which the American company carries asphalt direct from the lake and dumps it into the steamers, is one of the finest contrivances of that class in existence.

The production of this lake is only limited by the demand for asphalt; it is probable that, if called on, it could supply the world with that product.

Speaking of the islands as a group, there is little but one long and almost uninterrupted tale of depression and distress. In Tobago,—one of the averred homes of Robinson Crusoe,—and the southerly Leeward Islands of Grenada and St. Vincent, sugar, except as cane for the blacks to chew, has gone for good, and in its place the planters are struggling with coffee, rubber, and cacao. The latter alone is yielding returns, and, as a result, the planters are making a bare living, and the rest of the population is existing as best it can.

#### OVERPOPULATED BARBADOS.

Barbados goes on as it always has, largely on hope and largely on a supreme confidence that is impolitely called "nerve" in the other islands. Some sugar is being shipped to Canada and some rum to a number of places. A considerable acreage of Sea-Island cotton has been set out during the last few years, and, as in the northern islands where

the same experiment is being tried, "there are hopes." It was the furtherance of the cotton-growing industry in the British West Indies that brought Sir Alfred Jones, of Kingston earthquake notoriety, to that city at the time of the great disaster.

The fact that Barbados has anything at all to export is in itself a rather remarkable circumstance. That island is but fourteen miles one way by twenty-one the other, and within this narrow limit swarms a population of nearly 200,000. Every nook that is not producing food is packed with people. They do not have the term "building-lot" in Barbados; instead they say "house-spot." "Spot" expresses it exactly. An average "spot" is "sixteen by sixteen," which leaves space for a "twelve by twelve" frame house and room around the sides for the women to catch the water from the eaves and do their washing. Even the wood that is burned,—mostly charcoal,—comes 500 miles by boat from Demerara.

#### DISTRESS IN OTHER BRITISH ISLANDS.

One finds the plight of the rest of the British possessions in the Windward group growing worse as he goes north. Dominique is the single exception. This fertile and remarkably beautiful island, partly because of the natural richness of its soil, and partly



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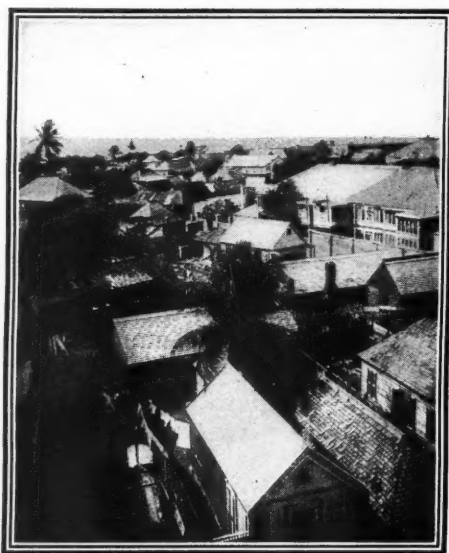
BIRTHPLACE OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON, THE ISLAND OF NEVIS, BRITISH WEST INDIES.

through the well-directed efforts of an unusually ably managed experiment station, has been able to keep up a very creditable export in the face of discouraging markets. Sugar had done better than in the other islands, and the cacao plantations are giving excellent returns considering how near Dominique is situated to the northern limit of that tender tree. A large acreage has also been set out to limes, the juice of which is to be used in the manufacture of citric acid, and this, with Sea-Island cotton, is looked to for good returns in the near future.

St. Lucia, the best harbor England has in the West Indies and a couple of centuries back the French headquarters in the Caribbean, has had about the heaviest fall of any of the islands. Sugar dealt it a hard blow when that commodity settled to its present level a few years ago, but there was still plenty of business with the fleet and the garrison. As a naval station it was of even greater importance than Jamaica, while the barracks that still stand on the crests of the hills surrounding the harbor of Castries cover acre after acre of ground. These military works were a part of a scheme evolved at a time when Great Britain's perspective of the future impressed her very differently than it does to-day. Then the time arrived when that empire came to regard the United States, not only as no longer a menace, but, in a way, for territory that lay anywhere



AUTOMOBILING NEAR PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA.



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THE TOWN OF PORT ROYAL, JAMAICA.

around North America, as something of a safeguard, and the fleet and the troops were withdrawn to save the good British sovereigns. To-day the British fleet in the West Indies, though on paper it may be larger, consists nominally of one first-class cruiser, stationed at Barbados.

The good-sized, low-lying island of Antigua, important as the seat of the governor of most of the Windward Islands, has never gone in for much of anything but sugar, and, as a consequence, things are about as bad there as they can be.

Montserrat, not far from Antigua, is in about the same condition as the latter island, while St. Kitts and Nevis, the two sister islands at the northern chain of the British possessions, are doing slightly better. Nevis, which consists of a high volcano with a broad strip of fertile level land around its base, is famous as having been the birthplace of Alexander Hamilton and the marriage-place of Nelson. It is separated by but a mile-wide channel from St. Kitts, where resides the administrator who looks after the affairs of both islands. St. Kitts is a good little island, with hundreds and hundreds of acres of rather stunted-looking sugar-cane and scores and scores of most wonderful old sugar-mills. Just now there is a big acreage of cotton in as well as sugar, and there is hardly a foot of tillable land that is not under cultivation.

With the exception of a small, rocky island to the north called Anguilla,—and Jamaica, of course, which I will speak of with the Greater Antilles,—this completes the list of the British West Indies. Their condition is the worst that it has been at any time since they were peaceably aligned under British rule, and the future, near or remote, does not appear to promise great improvement. I heard several solid, intelligent men at widely separated points voice the opinion that England is sick and tired of the burden of the islands, while many of the inhabitants of the latter make no secret of the fact that they are sick and tired of England. There is more reason in the attitude of the government than that of the islanders. The former has poured money into the West Indies for many years and never received much that was substantial in return. The islands help to feed the home country, to be sure, but only as long as they get the best prices there. If they can pay the duty into the United States and get a fraction of a cent more a pound for their sugar, to the States it comes.

#### THE SLUMP IN CANE SUGAR.

The great grievance of the islanders toward the home country arose when the latter let the cheap bounty-fed beet sugar of Germany enter England free of duty, thus lowering the price of all sugar to a point that made it quite impossible to sell the West Indian product there at a profit. There is no doubt that this worked great hardship in the islands, but, to me, there is always an answer to any one criticising England for buying foodstuffs in the cheapest market, irrespective of what flag it comes from under, in pointing to the starving millions of her own blood that she has right in her midst, some thousands of miles nearer home than Timbuctoo, the Antipodes, or even the West Indies.

The British Government is still exerting itself vigorously for the good of the islands, and the latter are making no less vigorous efforts to do good for themselves; that nothing much is coming of it all is not directly the fault of either party. The islands staked everything on sugar, failed to forecast the future aright, and now that the cane-sugar industry has reached a point where it can be carried on at a profit only by following the most modern methods of cultivation and manufacture, they are lacking both in the capital and in the spirit of progressiveness

necessary to bring themselves up to date in their industrial methods.

#### FREE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

There appears to be just one thing that could happen to put the British West Indies again on their feet, and this would have to come in the form of a disturbance beside which the recent Kingston earthquake would pale into insignificance. The disturbance, in short, would have to be sufficient to rattle down the endlessly reinforced tariff-bars that now confront the foreign exporter who aspires to marketing his goods in the United States. If British West Indian goods could enter America free of duty there would be good times in those islands for many decades to come.

Of course the same thing could be brought about by the purchase or peaceful annexation of these islands by the United States. This is possible but not probable. The question has, however, been discussed in a friendly spirit by several of the London newspapers and reviews, the contingency usually mentioned involving some kind of exchange for the Philippines. Several of the officials of the various islands to whom I broached the subject spoke freely on the matter and admitted that such a thing would be of inestimable economic benefit to the islands in question, but that they did not see any way by which it could be brought about.

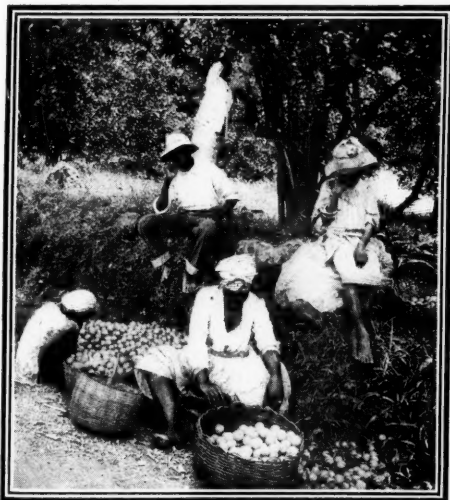
#### HOLLAND'S WEST INDIAN POSSESSIONS.

Of the Dutch West Indies Curaçao is the only island of importance, and even that does not weigh heavily in the scale of trade. It lies just off the coast of Venezuela and vies with Trinidad as a rendezvous and refuge for the former country's plotting politicians and revolutionists. It is a quaint and



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LIBRARY BUILDING, FORT-DE-FRANCE, MARTINIQUE,  
FRENCH WEST INDIES.



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"RINING" LIMES.

(Extracting oil from the skin of the fruit, Dominica,  
British West Indies.)

not unpleasing combination of the Dutch and Spanish, with the latter, as far as language and customs are concerned, predominant. The island is principally known to the world for the high quality of its brandies and liquors, the most famous of which is the "curaçao" of commerce. The other three of the Dutch islands, Saba, St. Eustatius, and San Martin, are desolate rocks lying a few miles to the northwest of St. Kitts, which, as far as paying for their expenses of administration goes, can hardly more than return the value of the good red, white, and blue Dutch bunting that the steady northeast trades whip off the ends of the flags above the little forts, postoffices, and custom-houses.

#### THE FRENCH ISLANDS,—MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE.

The French islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe are in about the same condition agriculturally, economically, and financially as the worse-off of the British islands, and

for similar reasons,—they had never given their attention to anything but sugar, and when the prices went down the obsolete methods of the planters could not keep the industry on a paying basis. Now some attention is being given to coffee, cacao, and vanilla, but with no great success. Martinique raises finer fruit, and a greater variety of it, than any other island in the West Indies, but France has sufficient fruit of her own, and there are no regular steamers to other markets.

The devastated section of Martinique in the vicinity of St. Pierre covers a comparatively small proportion of the tillable land

from one-third to two-fifths only of the people are single, and in Hungary but a little over one-fifth.

#### THE DANISH ST. THOMAS.

Of the three Danish West Indies, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and St. John, the first-named is the only one of importance. They produce nothing for export except bay rum, the leaves for which are brought from St. John and the manufacture carried on at St. Thomas. The latter gains its importance, however, not from bay rum, but from the possession of an excellent harbor and its location practically at the intersecting-point of

all the principal steamer routes between Europe and the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and the Spanish Main. This latter circumstance has earned it the title of the "Crossroads Island" and made it one of the first half-dozen coaling stations of the world.

St. Thomas is only fourteen miles long and three miles wide, and its population not in ex-



BAY AND TOWN OF ST. THOMAS, DANISH WEST INDIES.

(Showing also outlying islands which serve to protect the entrance to the bay.)

cess of the island, yet this represents but a fraction of the ground that has gone out of cultivation since the catastrophe. In addition to the actual loss of life the emigration was very large and has not yet ceased. One comes upon deserted homes, and even hamlets, in every part of the island. There is a considerable number of Martiniquans, particularly women, at present on the isthmus.

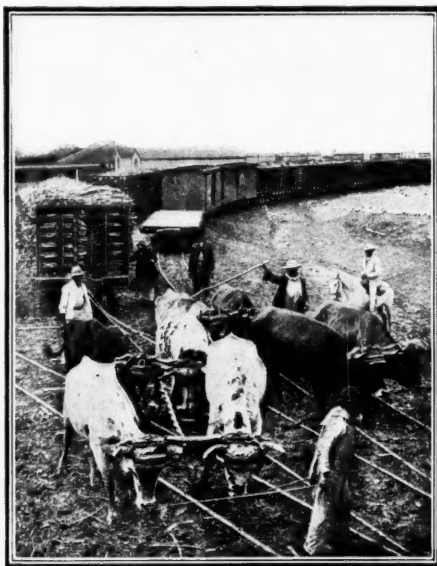
Martinique has the largest proportion of unmarried among its population of any section of the world. Of its nearly 200,000 people practically 80 per cent. are single. This is 15 per cent. more than Cuba, which is next in order, and about 20 per cent. more than Trinidad, Porto Rico, or Barbados, which follow Cuba. It is an easy "one, two, three" for the West Indies, but I believe the record is one that carries no honor with it. In England and the United States

15,000; yet the deep-sea tonnage entering and clearing there is greater than that of all but the three or four leading ports of the United States. The island's shipping has more than doubled in the last few years, due principally to the aggressive efforts of the leading German line to extend its business in the West Indies. During the week that I spent in St. Thomas one or more of its big black freighters, all ships of from 4000 to 10,000 tons, came in for coal every day. An examination of steamer sailings in old newspaper files showed that between three and four German boats were the daily average, more than that of all the ships of the other countries combined. This is typical of the commercial policy Germany is pursuing in all parts of the world. Most of the people of the island are very strongly pro-American.

## CUBA'S NEW CAREER OF PROSPERITY.

Cuba, not excepting Java with its 30,000,000 people, is the most productive island in the world, and the disturbances of last fall which necessitated intervention found it beginning easily to outdo the best years it had known before the war that resulted in its independence. Sugar, which last year just touched the old high-water mark of 1,100,000 tons, made in 1894, would have this year gone near to 1,500,000 tons but for the misfortune of the drought of which I will speak in a moment. The tobacco crop reached the record-breaking total of \$51,000,000, that to the value of \$36,000,000 having been exported. This, with sugar and other products, footed up a remarkable total of nearly \$100,250,000 to the credit of exports. Railroad mileage has nearly doubled since the war, there being now in the vicinity of 1500 miles of broad-gauge line on the island, in addition to many hundred miles of private lines serving various of the sugar plantations.

There is no reason to believe that this encouraging development will be in any degree checked by intervention,—probably quite the contrary will result,—but there is no chance of the island making anything like the showing it is capable of in the unsettled conditions that have prevailed during even the quietest years of its attempted self-government. That American and foreign capitalists in Cuba should be unreservedly in favor of annexation, or at least a permanent protectorate, for the island, is generally understood in this country; that nearly all



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HAULING CARLOADS OF SUGAR CANE TO THE MILL,  
SANTA CLARA PROVINCE, CUBA.

of the foreign officials in the West Indies believe one or the other to be inevitable may be news to many Americans. The British are particularly emphatic in expressing their belief that annexation must come sooner or later, a consummation with which they declare themselves fully in sympathy. In this connection I thought that the Hon. Hugh Clifford, C. M. G., the Colonial Secretary of Trinidad, expressed a good deal in a few words when, during a talk I had with him in Port of Spain just before he was trans-



TOBACCO CULTIVATION UNDER CANVAS IN CUBA.

ferred to Ceylon, he said that "Your Government will have to annex Cuba in the end, whether it desires to or not, just as surely as it will ultimately have to give up the Philippines."

#### DAMAGE INFLICTED BY THE DROUGHT.

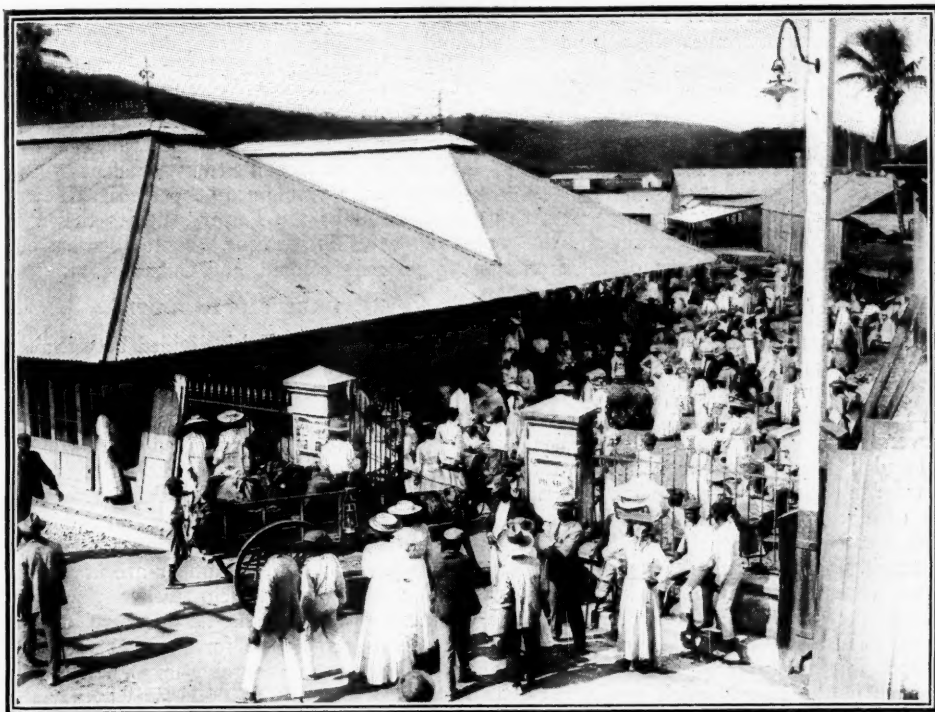
Except for the ravages wrought by her years of warfare for independence, the recent seven-months' drought inflicted the most serious blow that the island of Cuba ever received. From November of last year to the middle of May the average rainfall for all parts of the island was but little more than an inch. A drought in a tropical country where the vegetation has always received, and is practically dependent upon, almost daily showers, is a far more serious matter than in a semi-arid country like Southern California, for instance, where dry seasons of six months or more are the regular thing. Moreover, in countries of the latter nature elaborate irrigation systems are generally maintained to tide over the rainless spells, while in the tropics,—and the West Indies in particular,—artificial watering is rarely resorted to. The only section of Cuba where such a system was in existence,—the district immediately surrounding the city of Guines in the province of Havana,

—not only came through the drought without loss, but actually reaped a rich harvest of profits throughout the long period of high prices that followed the failure of all crops at other points.

The shrinkage in the sugar and tobacco crops will be the principal items immediately traceable to the drought, but the greatest damage will be the form of the setback all young orchards of oranges, lemons, and grape-fruit have received, a loss which is all the more unfortunate because it falls almost entirely on the already overburdened shoulders of struggling American colonists. In the province of Pinar del Rio there are between 10,000 and 12,000 farmers from all parts of the United States, almost as many more in Santa Clara, while considerable numbers of them are to be found scattered through the states of Santiago, Matanzas, Havana, and Puerto Principe. Almost without exception these colonists have gone in for the raising of citrus fruits, and the loss inflicted on the growing groves will be incalculable, to say nothing of the discouragement to themselves. If, as seems likely, this drought has impressed upon the Cubans,—both native and by adoption,—the imperative necessity of constructing irrigation works, the uncounted millions of damage



GIRLS STRIPPING TOBACCO AT THE CÁBANAS FACTORY, HAVANA, CUBA.



THE PUBLIC MARKET AT PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA.

that has resulted from it need not be checked up as total loss.

#### JAMAICA'S SLOW RECOVERY.

As I pointed out in the introduction to this article, practically everything that Jamaica had before the earthquake in the way of material prosperity she owed to the United States, and on this country must she largely depend in making a recovery from the staggering blow dealt her by that disaster. Substantial "first-aid" has very properly come in the form of an imperial grant and loan, but a return to former prosperity can only be brought about through a continuation of American patronage.

The conditions in Kingston since the earthquake have been worse than those that prevailed during corresponding periods in San Francisco or Valparaiso. This has been principally due to the fact that the big English insurance companies, crippled by the drains from the two previous disasters, entrenched themselves behind the technical barriers existent in all of their policies and refused to pay their losses. This action has

brought about the practical impoverishment of the merchant classes of the city, making rebuilding and, in some cases, even restocking in provisional premises, quite impossible. Hundreds of business men, well-to-do and even wealthy before the disaster, have been left almost penniless. Incident to the almost complete paralysis of the mercantile trade has been the throwing of a greater part of those working as clerks and accountants out of employment, leaving only the lower classes, which always live from hand to mouth, in the same circumstances as before the earthquake. The grant and loan authorized by the home government brought a much-needed relief, restored faltering confidence, and started a tardy but energetic rehabilitation movement.

Port Antonio, Jamaica, is the greatest banana-shipping point in the world, and that industry, controlled by two American companies, will always be the principal one of the island. Last year 18,000,000 bunches of that fruit, valued at \$5,000,000, were shipped to the United States, the United Fruit Company alone employing twenty-six

steamers in the service. The worst setbacks to the banana industry are the droughts and hurricanes. The former may be guarded against by irrigation, but from the latter, which recur about every five years, there is no protection.

#### PANAMA RELIEVES JAMAICA'S DISTRESS.

There has always been a large number of people out of work in Jamaica, and the employment of large numbers of these on the Panama Canal has been a bigger factor than that island has appreciated in relieving the distress of its laboring population. All told, there have probably been not less than 15,000 Jamaicans on the isthmus at any time since the canal was well under way, and a total of several times that number have been employed in the aggregate. Nearly every cent earned by these men goes back to Jamaica. A considerable amount is sent by mail, but the greater part of the laborer's earnings is hoarded until he returns home himself. Once back with his family and friends, \$200 or \$300, the savings of a number of months, may go in a few days. The canal has been responsible for putting a large amount of money in the island which would not have otherwise found its way there.

#### LARGE BLACK POPULATION.

Blue Mountain Jamaican coffee brings a higher price than any other in the English market, but it cannot be raised in sufficient quantity to make the industry of importance. Neither has cacao-planting met with as great success as in many of the other islands, while the Jamaican export of sugar is not as great to-day as in the times of the Napoleonic wars. The island has the largest proportion of small peasant proprietors of any place in the world, —90,000 out of a population of 900,000,—and the system of roads and trails by which the government has made possible the opening up of the little "pens" or farms is the most creditable work of its kind I have ever seen. Yet the indolence of the black population is such that the foreign trade of Jamaica is not a third of that of the smaller island of Porto Rico.

The railway system of Jamaica, though originally built by Americans, is at present owned and operated by the government. The line is broad-gauge, and connects Kingston with Port Antonio on the northeast, and Montego Bay on the northwest coast, having a length, with branches, of about 200 miles. Fares are reasonable, considering the

mountainous nature of the country traversed, and the people do a great deal of traveling.

I believe that few Americans appreciate how large a proportion of the population of the British West Indies is colored. We think the proportion high in our Southern States, where it runs from 40 to 60 per cent., yet in Jamaica the people are 98 per cent. colored, and in all of the Lesser Antilles they run from 91 to 96 per cent. Porto Rico has but 38 per cent. colored, and Cuba but 33.

#### UNDEVELOPED HAITI.

The island of Haiti, divided between the republic of that name and the Dominican Republic, commonly called Santo Domingo, though containing only 30,000 square miles to Cuba's 43,000, is supposed to be considerably more populous than the latter island. Our census of 1899 gave Cuba 1,500,000 people, while the best estimates on the other island run something over 2,000,000. About three-quarters of this number are in the republic of Haiti, which, rather than any marked difference in the industry of the people, is responsible for the fact that this republic has a considerably larger trade than Santo Domingo. The island is by far the least developed in the West Indies, though its natural resources cannot be much less than those of Cuba. Santo Domingo alone has 12,000,000 acres of magnificent farming land, only 200,000 acres of which are under cultivation. There are also 6,000,000 acres of hardwood forest and 5,000,000 acres of high-class grazing land. This backwardness has been almost entirely due to the prevalence of revolutions and their incident lawlessness, in both of which particulars there is promise of great improvement.

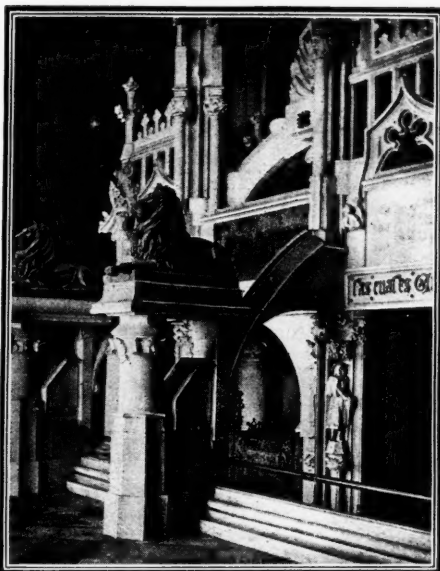
The Haitians are a mixture of negro, French, and Indian, and are principally engaged in agricultural pursuits. Fully two-thirds of the republic's trade is with the United States, a proportion which we are managing to steadily maintain in spite of the vigorous efforts of both France and Germany to cut it down. The sugar industry is very backward, insufficient for home consumption being produced, and this, though of poor quality, selling for 8 cents a pound. Coffee and cacao are of high grade, but are not produced in great quantity. The last few years have found the Haitians attempting rather to supply their home demands than to increase their exports. This movement has been responsible for greatly increased acreages of rice and maize, as well as for the

turning out of some very good hardwood furniture and a large amount of laundry soap.

What is regarded as one of the most important concessions ever granted to foreigners by the Haitian Government was that to an American company for the building of 100 miles of railway from the port of Gonaives to Hirche, with a branch to Gros Morne. The company is given a grant of a kilometer and a half on each side of the line for cutting ties and lumber. It includes rights to build telephone and telegraph lines and wharves; also the establishing of a coastal service of steamers. The enterprise of the government is shown by its guaranteeing a return of 6 per cent. on an investment of \$24,000 a mile for a period of fifty years.

#### OUR INTERVENTION IN SANTO DOMINGO.

Santo Domingo, the most backward of all the Spanish-American republics, was on the verge of financial ruin when the United States came to the rescue in 1904 by placing a receiver at the doors of its custom-house. Since then the chronic revolution of many years standing has gradually petered out, while the trade of the republic has shown most encouraging development. The imports of 1906 were valued at \$4,000,000 and the exports at \$6,500,000, the total being an increase of \$1,000,000 over 1905, which was itself a record-breaking year. Sugar, raised in the vicinity of Macoris on the southeast coast, is the principal article of export, that industry being rather more suc-



THE TOMB OF COLUMBUS IN THE CATHEDRAL, SANTO DOMINGO CITY.

(The remains of Columbus reposed in Santo Domingo from 1536 to 1796, when they were removed to Havana, Cuba. After the Spanish-American War they were carried to Spain.)

cessful here than in the British islands. In cacao export great increases have been made, the republic now ranking almost level with Trinidad in world production. It is expected that this will shortly become the largest and most profitable crop of the country.

Tobacco, coffee, bananas, and many other products also showed notable increases. The most striking feature of the 1906 trade, however, was in connection with imports, which, increasing 49 per cent. over 1905, gave telling evidence of the improved economic condition of the people. This favorable showing is considered but a preliminary of the good times that are expected now that the new treaty with the United States is in force.



THE WEST FRONT OF THE CATHEDRAL, SANTO DOMINGO CITY.

PORTO RICO WINNING PROSPERITY THROUGH  
HARDSHIP.

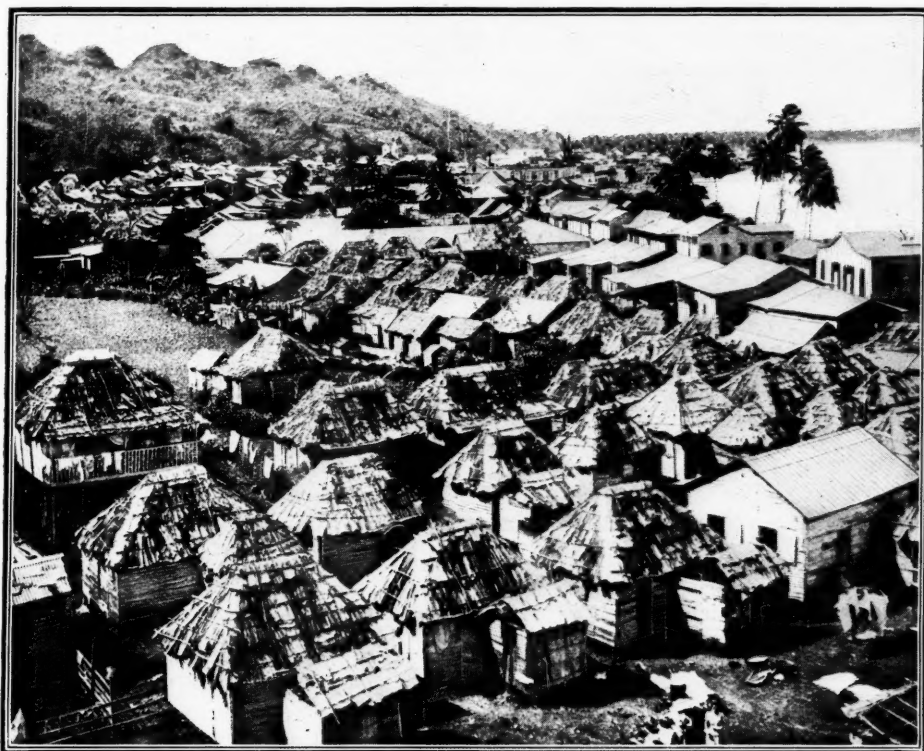
At the time of its admission to the United States Porto Rico was probably the best governed and the most prosperous of all the Spanish colonies. This is not necessarily saying much, but that island, thanks principally to the peaceful and industrious disposition of its people, never had as much to complain of as did Cuba and the Philippines. A year after the island became American the condition of the people was as bad as that of the Cubans in the worst days of Weyler's "reconcentration" movement. This was due to many causes, but principally to the abrupt cutting off of the Spanish markets,—including those of countries with which Spain had reciprocity treaties,—before trade with the United States had a chance to get under way. On top of other troubles came the great hurricane of 1899, in which uncounted millions' worth of property was destroyed, several thousand people killed, and over a quarter of a million rendered homeless. While treating the wounded from this disaster the discovery was made by the army surgeons that three-fourths of those that passed under their hands were af-

fectured with tropical anemia. This was followed a few months later,—an investigation having been made in the meantime,—by the announcement that 90 per cent. of the island's laboring population was affected by this strange disease, which, easily preventable, and curable at almost any stage, rarely fails to prove fatal if allowed to go unchecked. It would be hard to imagine a more hopeless situation than that of the infant Territory at the end of 1899.

How the plucky island stepped out of, and shook itself free from, the difficulties that entrammeled it, until to-day it has greater prosperity and fairer prospects than any of its sisters in the West Indies, may only be touched upon most briefly here. The biggest factor in the upward movement has been the courage and common sense of the people and the splendid example that has been set by American capitalists who came in and staked money and reputation on the future of the new Territory. The island is not out of the shoals yet by any means, for the status of the coffee industry has yet to be fixed to determine the fate of many hundred rich plantations, and the crusade against anemia, though well launched, is hardly more than a beginning. But a good start



A NATIVE SHACK IN PORTO RICO.



Stereograph Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

AGUADILLA, COLUMBUS' FIRST LANDING-PLACE ON THE ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

has been made in all directions, the way seems fairly clear, and the future, as far as any troubles that exist at present are concerned, seems well assured.

If an agricultural country is striving to produce for export, the course of the rise and fall of its trade is as true an indicator of its prosperity as the hand on a steam-gauge is of pressure. During the fifty years prior to American civil administration of Porto Rico there were but four years in which the balance of trade was in its favor, and this balance aggregated but a little over \$2,000,000, while the balance against the island was over \$75,000,000. The first two years of civil administration showed a trade balance of \$750,000 each against the island, while the last five years show a balance of \$7,250,000 in its favor. In 1901 Porto Rico exported her products to the United States to the value of \$5,500,000, and to foreign countries just in excess of \$3,000,000. In 1906 she shipped us over \$19,000,000 worth of her products, and to foreign countries just \$4,000,000. Imports show figures al-

most as favorable. This is establishing relations with the home country in the most approved manner.

Not the least remarkable feature of the increase of Porto Rico's trade has been the shifting about of her products in the scale of importance. She came into the United States with coffee her principal, almost her only, crop, so completely did it overshadow everything else in importance. Eight years later, in 1906, coffee made up but 15 per cent. of the exports, amounting to something less than tobacco and to only a fraction of sugar,—that is to say, \$14,000,000 worth of sugar was exported, and about \$3,500,000 each of tobacco and coffee. All efforts to introduce the island's coffee into the United States have met with failure, principally because the cheaper and stronger Brazilian coffee better suits the American taste.

In spite of the decline in the industry the same enormous acreage as before the war is still kept under coffee, an acreage nearly as great as that of all other products combined. A persistent effort has been made to help that



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A "SOMBRERO" MARKET AT YAUCO, PORTO RICO.

article in the American market by getting Congress to put a 5-cent duty on foreign importations, an action which would cost the American consumer in the vicinity of \$50,000,000 a year. There is no hope of the island's securing this enactment, and the best course of its coffee-planters would appear to be to raise their product to a standard of

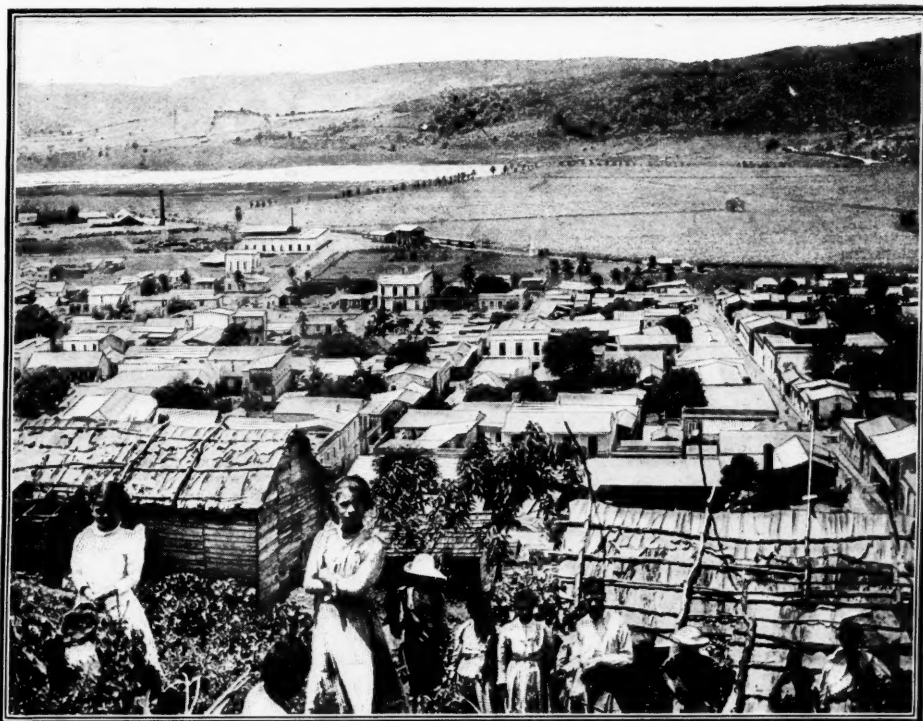
a record which is not likely to be exceeded by the crop of this season. Practically all of the available sugar land of the island is now under cultivation, and such increase as may come from this time on must be as a result of improved methods of cultivation. Manufacturing methods in Porto Rico are as fully up to date as any-

excellence that will put it beyond the competition of low-grade importations from other countries.

The increase of the Porto Rican sugar crop has been the most remarkable feature of her agricultural record. In 1895 but \$2,500,000 worth of that article was exported. In 1901 this figure had increased to \$5,500,000, and for last year the export was over \$14,000,000. The latter figure represents the value of about 205,000 tons of sugar,



THE ORIGINAL FACTORY OF THE PORTO RICAN-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY, SAN JUAN.



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## YAUCO, ONE OF PORTO RICO'S IMPORTANT SUGAR-EXPORTING TOWNS.

where else, but irrigation and fertilization are almost unknown. With soil conditions just as favorable, the island's acreage production averages but two tons to the acre, against six in Hawaii. It would appear, therefore, that the introduction of the latter's system of intensive cultivation may ultimately bring the Porto Rican crop up to something like 600,000 tons, thus placing that island second only to Java and Cuba among the sugar-producing countries of the world. This, with the crops of Louisiana, Hawaii, and the Philippines, would make a total of very nearly 1,500,000 tons of sugar raised annually under the flag.

Before annexation the Porto Rican tobacco crop was not always equal to supplying the home demand; last year over \$3,000,000 worth of cigars alone were exported, and this year the figure will be close upon \$5,000,000. Both in cultivation and elaboration the Porto Rican practice is thoroughly modern, conditions which are gratifyingly reflected in the excellent prices the island's tobacco is bringing in the American markets. The tobacco industry centers upon the inte-

rior city of Caguas, in the vicinity of which there are many hundreds of acres of land entirely covered with cheese-cloth and devoted exclusively to growing tobacco for high-class wrappers. This method of protecting the leaves from moisture costs over \$500 an acre, an expenditure, however, which is more than justified by increased returns. Among many large factories erected last year was one in San Juan which will give employment to 2000 hands.

Citrus-fruit growing in Porto Rico, as in Cuba, is almost entirely in the hands of Americans, and has become of importance only since annexation. In 1905 the total acreage was in the vicinity of 7000, and last year something over 1500 acres more were planted. Seventy per cent. of this area is in oranges, 20 per cent. in grape-fruit, and the 5 per cent. in lemons. The circumstances which favor this industry in Porto Rico are the cheapness of land and labor, and the fact that fruit may be laid down in New York for 28 cents a box, whereas California pays 98 cents, Florida 72 cents, and Cuba 35 cents freight and 56 cents duty.



PART OF THE OLD MILITARY ROAD BETWEEN SAN JUAN AND PONCE, PORTO RICO.

The transportation facilities of Porto Rico have kept pace with the development along other lines. The several disjointed lines that were in existence in 1898 have been connected up to give continuous railroad communication between San Juan on the north and Ponce on the south coast, the important cities of Arecibo, Aguadilla, and Mayaguez being touched en route. This line, which is French-owned, is planned to ultimately encircle the island, and extension, as well as the construction of a number of branches and "loops," is now under way. Modern electric railways are in operation in San Juan and Ponce, and franchises for the construction of several others have been granted. Travel in the interior is still by coach and horse, but the excellence of the new high-roads have reduced the discomfort of it to a minimum. Construction and maintenance have cost rather more than in the English islands,—principally because rock for macadam is not always as easy to hand as in the latter,—but the work is thorough and

lasting. The road improvements in the interior have been turned to practical account by the government in establishing an extensive mail service of automobiles.

Probably the most important work being carried on by the insular government is its fight against anemia, to which I have alluded. As a result of investigations following Dr. Ashford's discovery of the prevalence of that disease in 1899, \$5000 was appropriated by the Legislature to assist a specially appointed commission in combating it. During the five months of 1904 that the appropriation lasted 4500 cases were treated in Bayamaon and Utatdo, nearly all of which were cured. In 1905 \$15,000 was appropriated and about the same number of cases treated, while last year a \$50,000 appropriation brought relief to over 80,000 sufferers. The central station is now at Aibonito, with nine substations in various parts of the island. There is every reason to believe that the insidious disease will in time be completely eradicated.



CARMON, HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT STUD, FORT COLLINS, COLO.

## DEVELOPING A NATIONAL TYPE OF HORSE.

BY ARTHUR CHAPMAN.

ONE of the most interesting and far-reaching experiments being conducted by the United States Government is the development of a national horse,—an equine type that will be recognized as distinctively American.

Horse-breeders of the United States are spending millions of dollars annually on imported breeds, yet this expense must increase, rather than diminish, under present conditions, for the reason that no foreign breed of horse has been found that will not deteriorate when taken from its home environment. It has become recognized that the only solution of the problem is the development of a national type of horse,—a type that will thrive and improve under American environment, just as the English

hackney, the Percheron, and the Arabian horse all improve in their natural surroundings.

### WANTED: A STANDARD CARRIAGE HORSE.

The trotting horse is the only equine type that can be called national to-day. But in this instance utility and beauty have been sacrificed to speed, so that the trotting type is a menace rather than a benefit. Why should the only American horse be droop-hipped, cat-hammed, flat-ribbed, ewe-necked, while fortunes are expended annually for importations where service and beauty are demanded? The trotting-horse type is useless for anything but race-track purposes. What the country needs is a carriage horse that will conform to certain standards of

style and action. The demand for a carriage horse of fine type is general. The farmer, the merchant, the professional man, and the man of leisure constitute the market. The price for carriage horses ranges from \$200 for the common types up to fabulous sums that men of means are glad to pay for the most highly developed, finished, and trained individuals. But while the demand is so general, the supply is practically exhausted. Constant importation does not solve the problem, because of the rapid deterioration of the descendants of imported horses. The only remedy is the development of a national carriage horse, and it is with this purpose in view that the Government has established a horse-breeding station at Fort Collins, Colo., where the first steps in this experiment in evolution have been taken.

#### THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION AS A BREEDING GROUND.

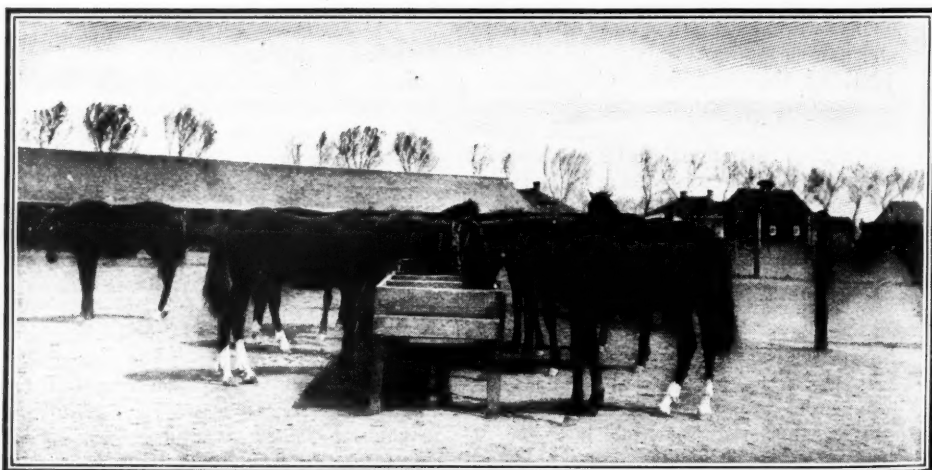
In locating the national horse-breeding station in Colorado, the experts in charge of this experimental work took cognizance of the advantages offered in the altitude and climate of the Rocky Mountain region. Fort Collins is located about fifty miles north of Denver, a few miles east of the Rocky Mountain foothills. On these high plains the tiny three-toed horse, whose remains were found by the Whitney scientific expedition, roamed in prehistoric ages. On these wonderful uplands, approximately a mile above sea level, everything tends to the production

of a perfect horse. Sound bones and hoofs, great lung power and good size are most desired in a horse. The bone of the native Colorado horse is as dense as a piece of ivory. The dry atmosphere develops a hoof so solid that a native horse can travel miles over the rockiest country and suffer no inconvenience from lack of shoes. The high altitude develops heart and lung power that gives the Colorado horse wind and courage to make a hundred miles a day and repeat the performance next day without injury. The climatic conditions and pure air and water are apparently conducive to speedy growth, while the native grasses, sun-cured on the plains, have always been considered the finest feed for any kind of live stock.

Wyoming, Montana, Utah, and the Dakotas are also admirable breeding-grounds for sturdy horses. The wonderful feats of endurance performed by pony-express riders and Government scouts and soldiers in the West would not have been possible had not the tireless Western horses been available. The Western cow pony to-day is the most hardy, active, and courageous animal in the world, and can stand more hard work on less feed and less care than any other type of equine,—all due, no doubt, to the ideal conditions of climate and atmosphere offered by the Western States.

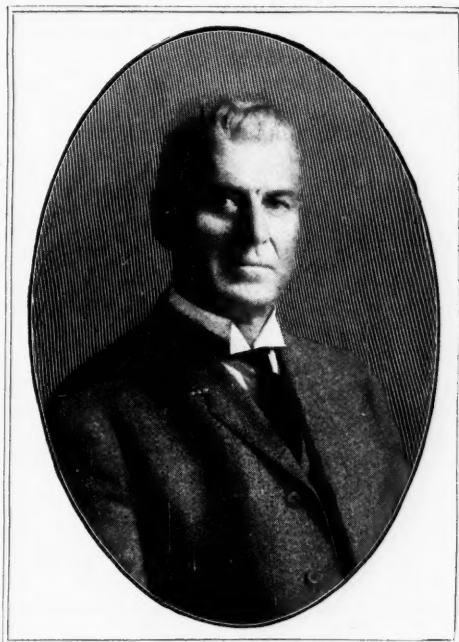
#### CONGRESS MAKES AN APPROPRIATION.

The man who conceived the idea of developing the typical American horse under

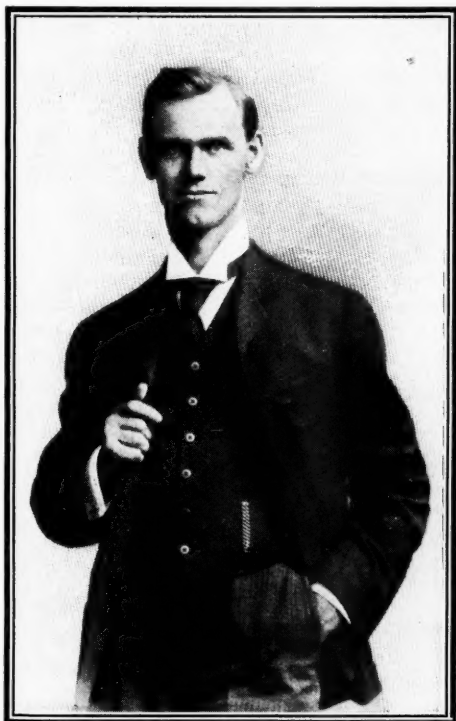


A PART OF THE GOVERNMENT STOCK FARM AT FORT COLLINS.

such ideal natural conditions is Eugene H. Grubb, a veteran stock-grower of Carbondale, Colo. Mr. Grubb had observed how inferior native stock thrived in Colorado,—how the “scrubbiest” cow pony became a veritable equine dynamo amid such ideal surroundings,—and he conceived the idea of developing a pure-blooded native horse of a higher type than the Rocky Mountain States had ever known, and from this foundation stock developing a carriage horse that would be recognized as a national type. Mr. Grubb laid his idea before W. L. Carlyle, dean of agriculture at the Colorado State Agricultural College, formerly of the University of Wisconsin. Professor Carlyle is one of the most noted live-stock educational experimenters in the United States. He recognized the feasibility of Mr. Grubb's plan, and shortly after the assembling of Congress in 1903 these enthusiasts went to Washington and laid their plan before Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who was immediately enlisted in its behalf. When the matter was laid before Congress hardly a dissenting



MR. EUGENE H. GRUBB, OF CARBONDALE, COLO.  
(Who conceived the idea of developing a national type of carriage horse.)



PROFESSOR W. L. CARLYLE.  
(In active charge of the work of developing the national carriage horse.)

voice was heard, and a substantial appropriation was readily secured. This appropriation will no doubt be increased annually as the horse-breeding experiment grows in scope.

#### SELECTING STOCK FOR BREEDING.

After securing the Government appropriation for carrying on the work, and locating the experiment station at Fort Collins, where the State of Colorado tendered the use of its buildings and equipment, a commission was appointed to select the foundation stock of the American carriage horse of the future. This commission consisted of Professor Carlyle, Prof. C. F. Curtiss, of Iowa State Agricultural College, and Dr. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington. This commission was assisted by G. M. Rommel, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, M. H. Tichinor, of Chicago, and Mr. Grubb, of Colorado. In selecting the foundation stock for this first Government stud it was decided to make use of those families of American-bred trotters specially noted for quality, size, style, action, and substance, rather than speed. The progeny of such famous sires as Red Wilkes, Morgan

Messenger, Onward, Harrison Chief, and Almont, bred to mares with a large proportion of old Morgan blood, should become the basis of the new strain. The work of selection required the greatest skill, since the Morgan stock in America at present has degenerated, through lack of care in breeding, into small, pony-like horses, lacking in action, ill-formed as to limbs and feet, and possessed of hereditary unsoundness. In fact the original Morgan type, from which so many of our families of trotters received their endurance, strength, and well-rounded proportions, is practically extinct. It is believed, however, that a sufficient number of great individuals remain to serve as a connecting link between the old and new type, and it was the collecting of the best of these individuals that occupied the attention of the purchasing commission.

After several months thirty-five mares were collected from seven States, and were passed upon by the purchasing committee. There were representative animals from the farms of the most famous breeders in Wyoming, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, and other States, and from this most remarkable assembly fourteen mares were finally selected by the commission and purchased at greatly reduced prices. In addition three notable donations were made by W. C. Brown and Col. Fred Pabst, of

Chicago, and Judge William Moore, of New York City.

#### THE RENOWNED GOVERNMENT STALLION.

Even greater care was evidenced when it came to selecting the stallion to be placed at the head of the Government stud. After the commission had examined worthy animals from all parts of the country, unanimous choice finally settled on Carmon, bred by Norman J. Coleman, of St. Louis, and owned by Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston. It is not inappropriate that the first Government stallion should have been bred by the first Secretary of Agriculture.

Carmon was purchased early in life by Thomas W. Lawson for his famous coach four. He stands sixteen hands high, weighs 1340 pounds, and is a glossy bronze bay in color, with black points. He is ten years old, and his grace and beauty and good qualities of disposition are the admiration of all visitors, from every part of the world, who inspect the foundation stock at the Government stud.

Carmon, when owned by Mr. Lawson, was known as Glorious Thunder Cloud. His stallion mate, Glorious Red Cloud, Mr. Lawson has refused to sell at any price, keeping him for the head of his stock farm, Dreamwold. It was only his deep interest in the Government breeding scheme that in-

duced Mr. Lawson to part with Carmon. The four-horse stallion team, in which Carmon figured, cost Mr. Lawson \$30,000. This was the record price for a coach four until Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt paid a larger sum for his celebrated coach four, Rustling Silk, Full Dress, Sweet Marie and Polly Prim.

Owing to the fact that Carmon was used so long for driving purposes, he has left few offspring, and these from mediocre mares. Consequently he has not been thoroughly proven as a sire of carriage horses of high type, but the



CARMON IN HARNESS.

progeny at the Fort Collins station seem to have all the qualities that the most exacting can demand, and have so far borne out the judgment of the purchasing commission. Carmon's show-ring career is unsurpassed by any other American horse, as he has been successfully exhibited as a stallion in breeding classes, in a coach four, and in a pair.

"POINTS" OF THE GOVERNMENT STUD.

In developing the ideal carriage horse, there is no thought of demanding absolute uniformity in the foundation stock. There is a variety of road vehicles and a consequent variety of individual taste, and so there must be variation in color, size, and temperament where the horse is concerned. But there should be uniformity in conformation, style, quality, and finish, thus establishing a marked type, at the same time keeping in mind the



THE BEAUTIFUL HEAD, NECK, AND CHEST OF  
CARMON.



KENTUCKY BELLE AND FOAL.

varying demands of the gig, runabout, brougham, landau, and country carriage.

In order to ascertain what the commission had in view when it purchased the foundation stock at Fort Collins, it is not amiss to take a look at five or six of the mares that seem to conform most closely to the type desired. Martha Washington is probably the finest type of heavy carriage horse. She is burnt chestnut in color, with fine, long, clean-cut head and neck, short, strong back, long, full and well-rounded quarters, sloping shoulders, with high, frictionless, and graceful action.

Virginia is considered the finest type of carriage mare in America to-day. She is from the stables of Judge Moore, and has

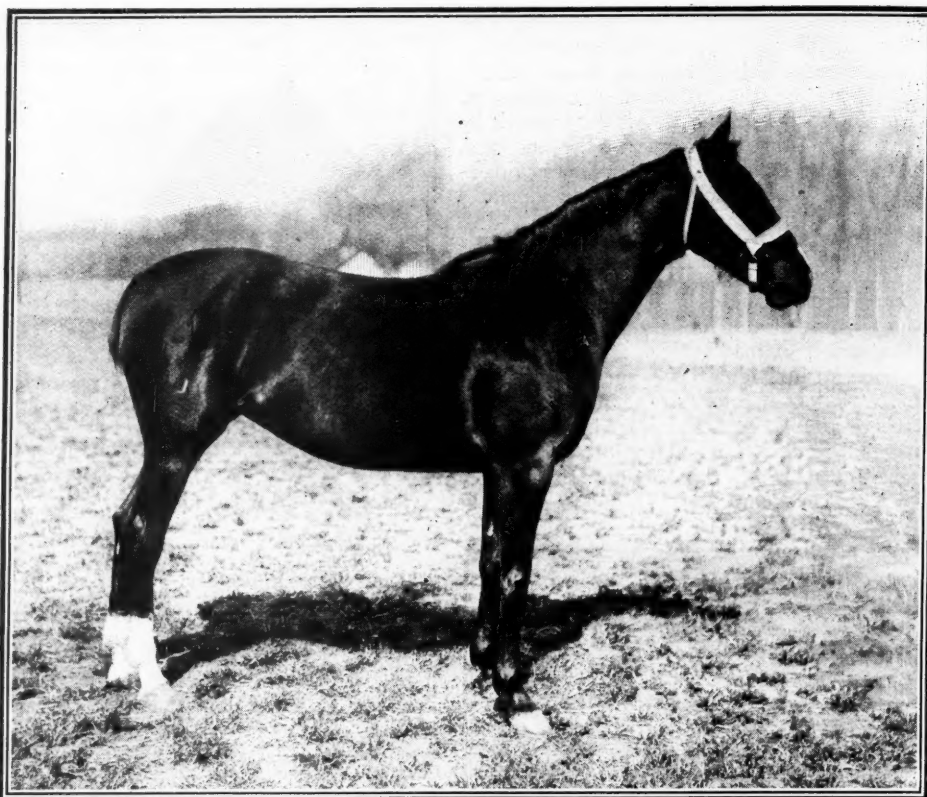
faultless style, finish, and substance. She is capable of taking a carriage at twelve miles an hour with an endurance that will cover sixty miles a day without lagging or showing signs of weariness. In this mare is found in perfection one of the points so noticeably lacking in American trotter families, and so essential in a carriage horse,—the perfect stifle and hock action characteristic of the English hackney.

Kentucky Belle is seal brown, resembling Martha Washington in graceful neck and carriage, being similar also in action, with slightly more finish.

Wisconsin Queen is a beautiful bay, with short limbs, exceptionally fine head, neck, and shoulders, combining massiveness with quality and speed. She has been shown successfully as a single, as one of a pair, and as one of four in a coach.

Illinois Beauty, donated by W. F. Brown, of the Vanderbilt system, is a striking black, with great finish, and is of the road and runabout type, possessing grace and beauty of action.

Colorado Countess was successfully shown at Madison Square Garden in New York. She is from the ranch of George D. Rainsford, of Wyoming, and her lung and heart power, and quality of bone and hoof, taken with her wonderful endurance, bear out all that has been claimed for the Rocky Mountain country as the natural breeding-place for perfect horseflesh. Four of Mr. Rainsford's remarkable mares were purchased at half their market value, and those interested



MISS GEORGIA, ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT MARES.

(Showing the well-rounded hips and body, deep chest and fine poise of the high-class American horse.)

in the Government experiment feel that no better foundation stock could have been secured in any quarter of the country. Mr. Rainsford has been for many years a student of conditions, feeds, and breeds, throughout Europe and America, and has devoted his life to the breeding of an ideal type of American horse, his personal work in this regard having done much to point the way for the Government's larger experiment.

President Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan, and other noted Americans have expressed the keenest personal interest in the experiment at Fort Collins. Words of commendation have come from noted European horse breeders. John F. Riggs, one of England's most noted breeders, after visiting the Government stud at Fort Collins, said: "You Yankees have made a splendid start, and I have no criticism to offer. Your mares are of our hackney type, but I must confess that they are superior in that they

have speed. The product of these animals should be far superior to the American trotter and the English hackney, in that they will combine speed and form."

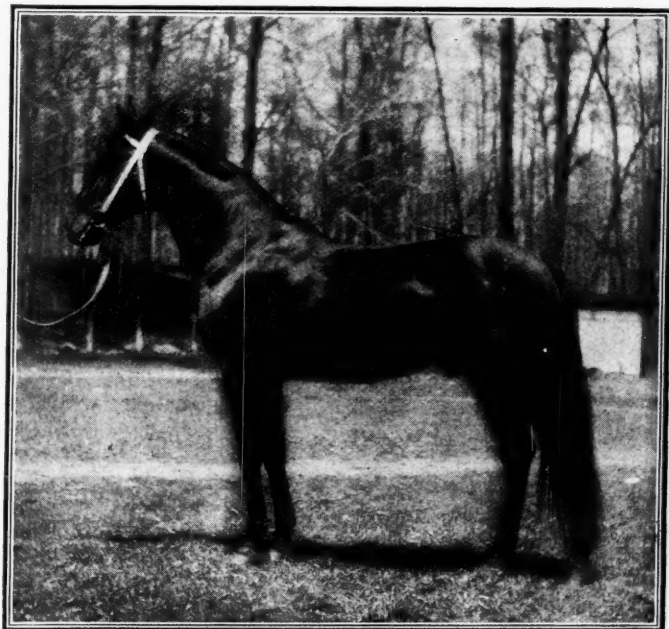
#### HOW THE COLTS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED.

There are about twenty colts at the experiment station, and while all of them do not exhibit the qualities that will lead to their retention in the Government stud, there are enough admirable types to enable the experts in charge of the work to begin the process of selection. Through this constant selection of the best specimens will come the evolution of a national type of horse, maintaining all the best of the old Morgan characteristics, with other good qualities that even the Morgan horse did not possess. Under the Colorado contract, a Government stud book is to be established, and Government records kept. In a few years, when the experiment has made prog-

ress that will allow of distribution, the product of the Government stud will be distributed among the various States,—probably being stationed at the agricultural colleges,—where scientific breeding will be carried on. In this way the American carriage horse will be distributed throughout the country, and in one or two generations it will have a marked effect on American live-stock. Under such careful and scientific direction the type will grow better and more distinctive as the experiment advances. Eventually, also, the business tide will turn, and, instead of being a horse-importing nation, America will become a nation of horse exporters.

**BREEDING MUST BE DONE UNDER GOVERNMENT AUSPICES.**

It is fitting that the Government should carry on this important work, for the reason that it cannot be trusted to individuals to complete. There are few families of horse breeders in this country. In England, under the constant encouragement of the aristocracy, through cups, medals, and money prizes, there has sprung up a type of men unique in the live-stock industry. The Bakewells, the Booths, the Torrs, and the Bateses and Cruikshanks have been stock breeders for generations. From father to son the sole idea is to carry on this one business and to perfect the breeds with which the family name has become associated. But in America the son seldom follows the business in which the father has won success. He must strike out into new fields. Consequently there is little hope of developing the highest type of live-stock in this country through continued personal application. It is a matter of neces-



THE AVERAGE AMERICAN CARRIAGE HORSE.  
(Note the "cat-ham," flat hip and ribs.)

sity for the Government to enter the field, if America is to gain supremacy in the breeding world.

Nor is Government encouragement of breeding any new thing. In 1897 the Austrian ministry expended \$850,000 for the encouragement of horse-breeding. This sum was granted for state studs, stallion depots, and the purchasing of new stock from private owners. The government at Hannover recently appropriated \$750,000 for a horse-breeding plant, with an annual maintenance fund of \$150,000. Japan has awakened to the importance of the subject, and appropriated \$500,000 for live-stock-breeding experiments. The governments that have encouraged live-stock-breeding, until distinctive national types have been developed, have received many times their direct expenditures in the exporting business that has resulted. But the chief satisfaction comes in having aided a people in developing the highest and most satisfactory types of domestic animals, like the perfect carriage horse which the scientifically planned experiments at Fort Collins seem certain to give us.

# THE PROHIBITION WAVE IN THE SOUTH.

BY JOHN CORRIGAN.



GOVERNOR HOKE SMITH, OF GEORGIA.

(Whose whirlwind campaign of reform made prohibition possible.)

**G**EOORGIA'S adoption of State prohibition by legislative enactment directs national attention to the marvelous progress of this idea in the Southern States.

In the North, except in Indiana, Ohio, and southern Illinois, the prohibition sentiment is moribund, if not dead; but in the South it is sweeping onward with relentless and irresistible force, gaining new converts and increasing in power every year.

Seven-eighths of the territory of the Southern States is to-day "dry," and it is believed that a majority of the population favors national prohibition. The Anti-Saloon League is well organized in most of the States, and is pursuing a quiet, determined, relentless opposition to the liquor business.

To-day there are fewer saloons in the thirteen Southern States than in Greater New York, and only a few more than in the

city of Chicago. In New York there are 30,000 places where liquor is sold, in Chicago 28,000, and in the entire South only 29,000. In New York State the estimated population in 1905 was 8,160,000, and the Government issued in the State that year 34,080 "special-tax stamps" to persons desiring to engage in the manufacture and sale of liquor. The thirteen Southern States, with 23,500,000 people, secured in 1906 less than 30,000 stamps.

President Marion E. Taylor, of the National Liquor Dealers' Convention held in June at Atlantic City, in calling attention to the assaults made by Prohibitionists on the liquor business, especially in the South, said: "Our only recourse now is to save our business. Unless we work with energy and determination to stop this tidal wave, every State in the South will be closed against us."

Measures designed to restrict or absolutely prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages have been introduced since the first of the year in the legislatures of half a dozen Southern States, and in almost every instance have resulted in new victories for the prohibition cause.

## EXPLANATION OF THE SOUTHERN PROHIBITION VICTORIES.

There is an explanation of the movement, and a perfectly logical reason for the remarkable growth of prohibition in the South that does not hold good in the North. The moral, economic, and industrial aspects of the case are the same in both sections, but the South has the negro problem. The negro problem and the whisky problem are very intimately connected.

Conditions prevailing in one Southern State prevail largely in all, since all have the same climate, raise the same products, struggle with the same economic difficulties, and face identically the same political and social problems. A danger that confronts one strikes a sympathetic chord in all. The ravages of the boll weevil in Texas are felt all along the cotton-belt to North Carolina, and the dragooning of a group of negro laborers in the fields of Virginia will send a thrill all the way to Texas.

The causes which led to the adoption of State prohibition in Georgia will, when understood, shed a great light upon present conditions in other Southern States and lead to a correct appreciation of what the future may develop in all of them.

#### INFLUENCE OF THE NEGRO.

Following the Civil War, the negro, or "carpet-bag," government was overthrown, and the rule of the white man was re-established in the Southern States; not only were the cities and towns of the South filled with barrooms, but every country crossroads had its barroom or "doggerly." A moment's reflection will serve to recall the terrible condition of affairs that prevailed when swarms of negroes, many of them drunk with whisky, and all intoxicated with the delirium of new-found liberty, roamed the country at large.

About thirty years ago Tennessee passed a law prohibiting the sale of liquor within four miles of a school, except in incorporated towns. Georgia passed a similar law, making the limit three miles, and making it apply to both schools and churches. The effect of this was to concentrate the liquor traffic in towns and cities and place it under police control. The law proved a great blessing to the country people, for the idle, worthless negroes followed the barrooms into town and here they were given their first faint conception of the difference between liberty and license. This greatly reduced the evil, but did not entirely eradicate it, for liquor was still within easy reach, and the negroes who had moved to town were needed on the farms.

To overcome this defect in the law the Georgia Legislature in 1887 passed a local-option law, which gave to each county the right to prohibit the sale of intoxicat-

ing liquors within its borders. The smaller counties immediately availed themselves of this privilege, and within a few years a great majority of them were "dry." The liquor business was then centered in the large cities. The local-option principle worked so satisfactorily that it was written in the platform of the Georgia Democracy.

But the local-option plant has been discarded for State prohibition. After January 1, 1908, it will be impossible to secure, legally, any alcoholic beverages in any part of the State. Pure alcohol may be had for medicinal purposes, but for nothing else.

The anti-Prohibitionists of the State are convinced that Georgia has become insane; they characterize her "country" legislators as "driveling idiots." Numbers of Prohibitionists admit that the law is extreme, if not drastic, but insist that it be given a fair trial and its errors practically demonstrated. The former, however, are confident that Georgia will rue the day it thrust out Bacchus from



THE NEW RECRUIT.

From the *Constitution* (Atlanta).

among its household gods. They predict that remorse of conscience will come when the State's finances are impaired and her common schools crippled by the loss of a quarter of a million dollars of annual revenue, formerly derived from the sale of liquor licenses and applied to the cause of common-school education. They are equally sure that a howl will go up from every property-holding Georgian if the State tax-rate is advanced to the constitutional limit of 5 mills to supply the deficit.

But the Prohibitionists are smilingly confident. They have met the same kind of arguments in their home counties, and are not afraid of the result. Instead, they are exulting over what they regard as the best day's legislative work accomplished in Georgia since the State Constitution was adopted, in 1877. Certainly this new legislation is the most remarkable enacted since that time.

#### INFLUENCE OF THE ATLANTA RIOT.

Had it not been for "riot week" in Atlanta the State Prohibition bill would not have been enacted this year. The lessons of that week were the most effective clubs in the hands of the Prohibitionists, and furnished them most timely and unanswerable arguments. One Saturday night in September, 1906, a mob of white men and boys held a bloody carnival in the center of Atlanta, following the indignation aroused by reports of a half-dozen attacks by negro brutes on white women, and before the storm cleared they had slaughtered nineteen inoffensive negroes. For two weeks following the outbreak the saloons were closed by order of the Mayor. During that period perfect order was maintained, the recorder's court docket was reduced one-half, and the merchants, especially in the humbler portions of the city, experienced a phenomenal trade.

Then was generated the tidal wave of sentiment that silently, but irresistibly, was to sweep away all doubts in the minds of Georgia's legislators and impel them, in response to an aroused and exacting public demand, to banish liquor from the State.

#### PROTEST AGAINST ADULTERATED LIQUORS.

Another source of irritation in Georgia was the pernicious intermeddling of the saloon-keeper in politics and, furthermore, the sale of low-grade, "mean" liquor, which fierce competition had led unscrupulous and dishonest distillers to manufacture. The Attorney-General of the United States a few

months ago, in an interesting opinion on the subject of whisky, affirmed that there is good liquor and bad liquor, and "whisky" that is not whisky. That has been the trouble in Georgia, and the lovers of good whisky have been loudest in condemnation of the makers of bad whisky. This low-grade liquor is murderous, and its effect upon the negroes in the South has been particularly harmful, morally and physically.

Another source of general complaint has been the practice of shipping liquors from a "wet" county into the "dry" counties of a local-option State.

The liquor men of the whole country are to-day arrayed against each other; the retailer blaming the manufacturer for the present condition of affairs; the man engaged in the difficult task of trying to conduct the saloon business decently blaming the man who is not; the brewer blaming the distiller and urging exemption from the operation of the law for himself.

#### LOCAL PROHIBITION IN ATLANTA.

Atlanta tried local prohibition in 1886-'87, when the city had about 60,000 population. The record of those years as to sobriety, observance of law, and prosperity in all lines of business was, in the main, favorable to the prohibition cause. But for the timely adoption of State prohibition, it is morally certain that the strong prohibition sentiment of Atlanta, supported by the lessons of "riot week," would have again carried the city for prohibition. Before the riot retail saloon-keepers paid a license of \$1000 annually. After the riot the price was raised to \$2000. There are eighty-eight retail saloons in the city paying this license, twenty-one wholesalers paying \$1000 annual license, and twenty-two saloons paying \$400 annual license. The total revenue to the city is now \$205,800 annually.

The increased assessment of the street-railway company and the normal increase in taxable values of other kinds of property will, it is claimed, more than balance next year the amount Atlanta will lose from liquor licenses.

The seeds of the Georgia State prohibition victory were sown by the Legislature of 1887, when the local-option law was adopted at the solicitation of the Good Templars, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. From that date the number of "dry" counties has steadily increased, and these, almost without exception, have been

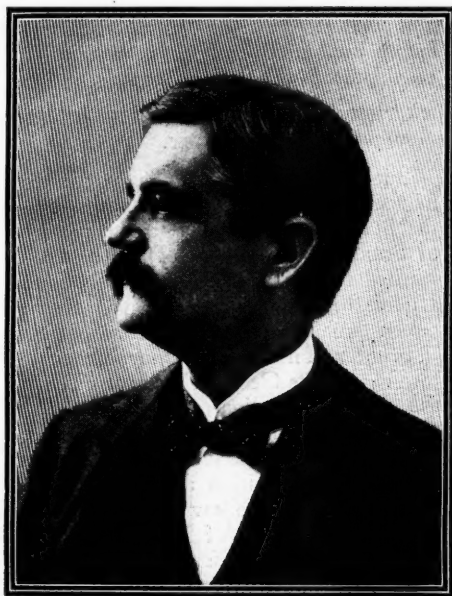
prosperous. Terrell County, Georgia, a few months ago voted out a dispensary that for four years had paid all the county taxes of every character. The people wanted no liquor sold at all.

#### NATIONAL "C. O. D." BILL.

Representative Brantley, of Georgia, at the last session of Congress secured favorable action in the Judiciary Committee on his bill seeking to restrict interstate shipments of "C. O. D." liquor, by making the point of delivery the place of sale, and thus making the liquor subject to local police regulations. He will push this bill at the next session to supplement the Georgia State law. This bill seeks to correct the evil which makes every express office and railroad depot an adjunct of the whisky business.

#### GEORGIA STORM DEVELOPED SUDDENLY.

Prohibition was made an issue in the State campaign in Georgia in 1886, when Hon. Seaborn Wright, now mentioned for the United States Senate, ran against the regular Democratic nominee, but met defeat. The issue was again agitated in 1902, when Hon. Du Pont Guerry was a candidate for the regular Democratic nomination on a "reform" platform. He, too, was de-



THE LATE SAM P. JONES.

(The unique Georgia evangelist, who participated in many Prohibition campaigns.)



MRS. MARY HARRIS ARMOR.

(President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Georgia, who made some of the most sensible and eloquent speeches of the campaign.)

feated, but the reforms for which he contended were enacted by the last Legislature. The Prohibitionists claim that in the first State election 110,000 negroes were registered and voted by the "antis."

When Hoke Smith took up the advocacy of "reform" two years ago and canvassed the State from Rabun Gap to Tybee Light, not a word was said about State prohibition. The platform of the convention which ratified his primary nomination was silent on the subject. The principles of disfranchisement, railway regulation, corporate reformation, and a denunciation of lobbying were all specifically and emphatically set forth, but of prohibition there was not a syllable. In his inaugural address the new Governor, noting the strong sentiment for State prohibition, urged a continuance of the local-option plan as the best method of regulating liquor.

When the Legislature met and organized, however, the first bill to be enrolled on the Senate calendar was that of Dr. L. G. Hardman, "to prohibit the manufacture or sale of vinous, malt, spirituous, or intoxicating liquors" in any part of the State. A similar bill was introduced in the House by the Hon. W. A. Covington, and before a single other

measure of general importance was taken up the bill was adopted by a vote in both houses of five to one.

#### THE ATTITUDE OF GOV. HOKE SMITH.

The Governor of Georgia is not a rampant Prohibitionist. In fact, he is the one-third owner of a magnificent hotel in Atlanta in which a sumptuously appointed barroom dispenses alcoholic beverages to the community. That barroom was one of the burning "issues" in the recent bitter campaign for Governor. Candidate Smith explained to the voters that every big hotel in a metropolitan city must have a bar as an adjunct; that personally he did not approve of bars and devoted his part of the profits from the Piedmont barroom to charity. The voters applauded his benevolence, and gave him their enthusiastic support.

When the sentiment for State prohibition rolled over the General Assembly of Georgia like a tidal wave, the Governor was be-

advisers were confident that prohibition would ruin Atlanta and the State; that the bill would prove unconstitutional, since it meant the practical confiscation of property now devoted to a business declared legal and licensed by the State. The Governor listened, declared his unshaken personal preference for local option, but declared that if the bill passed he would sign it, and help to enforce it.

The bill did pass, but not before the House of Representatives had witnessed a thirteen-hour filibuster, culminating in a lively personal encounter on the floor between the Hon. Seaborn Wright, the tactical leader of the Prohibitionists, and the Hon. Joe Hill Hall, a giant in the ranks of the filibusterers. The seething galleries became frenzied, and Speaker Slaton ordered the doors closed for the remainder of the debate.

#### LOCAL OPTION ABANDONED.

The decision to abandon local option in favor of State prohibition was reached by the smaller "dry" counties as the result of failure to prevent the shipment of liquor into their territory from large cities within easy reach by railroad and trolley lines. Under the new Georgia law it will, of course, be impossible to exclude interstate shipments of liquor, but a separate law requires all persons who receive liquor to have it inspected before use. Active efforts to restrict C. O. D. shipments will be put forth.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA BANISHES THE STATE DISPENSARY.

But Georgia is not alone in the reform movement. South Carolina has wiped out the State dispensary system, the pet scheme of Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, and substituted the Carey-Cothran local-option law. Under this law each county may choose between prohibition and a county dispensary.

Senator Tillman early in July saw the tornado on the Georgia horizon. Taking in the North Carolina situation at another glance, the South Carolina Senator expressed his belief that before long both States would have State prohibition and said that South Carolina would follow suit. When that comes the executive of North Carolina will have to amend his famous remark to the Governor of South Carolina.

The South Carolina Legislature in January put the seal of disapproval upon the State dispensary system, which has been in operation since 1894. Under the old law



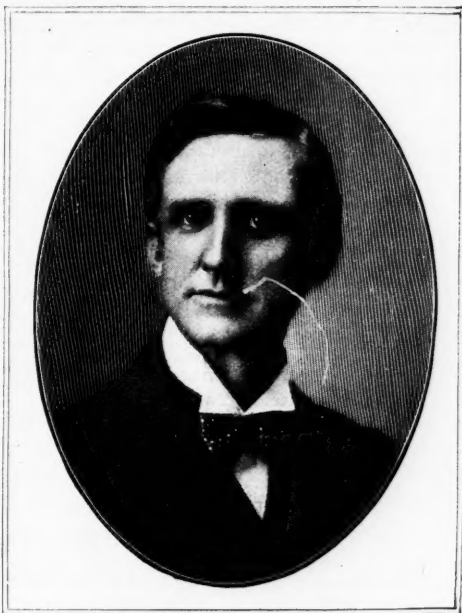
HON. W. A. COVINGTON, OF COLQUITT COUNTY, GA.  
(Who introduced the Prohibition bill in the Georgia House of Representatives.)

sought to stem the tide. It was represented to him that his individual losses from the reduced patronage at his hotel and bar and reduced rents from other property he owned would amount to \$60,000 annually. His

sealed packages of liquor, containing not less than one-half pint, could be sold, but the purchaser was inhibited from opening his purchase at the dispensary. Under the Carey-Cothran local-option law each county will have the privilege of operating a dispensary or excluding liquor entirely. The opponents of prohibition fear that Georgia's example will impel the South Carolina Legislature at its next session, in January, 1908, to enact State prohibition, and they are pleading for time in order that the new law may be allowed to prove its merits or have its demerits pointed out. To-day dispensaries are in operation in the cities of Charleston, Columbia, and Sumter, but the thirsty stranger in such towns as Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson, and Union is unable to quench his thirst. Ex-Governor M. T. Ansel is an ardent local optionist, as opposed to State prohibition, and so is Attorney-General Ligon.

#### TEXAS LAWS MORE STRINGENT.

The Texas Legislature, which enacted so many reform measures of an extreme character at its recent session, contained a strong prohibition element. The prohibition question,—always a live one in the Lone Star State,—was again agitated. Some fifty prohibition measures were introduced, but a compromise was finally secured on the Naskin-McGregor law, which went into effect on July 12. It imposes marked restrictions on the liquor business. The Legislature discussed every method of liquor regulation, from a \$5000 license to absolute elimination of saloons, save in business sections of cities having more than 25,000 population. Under the new law saloons must be closed from midnight to 5 a. m., and on Sunday,—Sunday closing being invariable in the South,—and no saloon can open in any section of any city, town, or village without securing the consent of a majority of the residents of that block. If any saloon-keeper is convicted of a violation of the law he is fined from \$100 to \$5000, and in addition given a jail sentence, if the gravity of his offense warrants it. His license is also revoked and he cannot resume business within two years of the date of his conviction. At that time, provided no one objects, he can re-enter the business; but a second offense forever precludes the possibility of his securing a liquor license anywhere in the State. If another saloon-keeper employs him, his own license is revoked.



HON. SEABORN WRIGHT.

(Tactical leader of the prohibition element in the Georgia House of Representatives.)

#### RESTRICTION IN TENNESSEE.

Tennessee, under the operation of the four-mile law, has been enabled gradually to restrict the sale of liquor to the large cities. This law was originally intended to protect the University of the South, at Sewanee, but the people have invoked it to protect themselves. The law was later amended to prohibit the sale of liquor within the prescribed limits, except in towns of more than 1000 inhabitants thereafter incorporated. Towns having less than 1000 persons, wishing to be rid of saloons, then surrendered their charters and re-incorporated, thus applying the four-mile law. The Legislature later extended the provisions of this act to towns of 2000 and under, then to towns of 5000 and under. This year it was extended to cities of 50,000 and under hereafter incorporated. Knoxville, having over 50,000, held an election and went "dry." The county's representative presented an application to the Legislature for a new charter, prohibiting saloons. To-day no whisky is legally sold in Knoxville, Jackson, or Bristol, and the sale of liquor in the State is largely confined to the cities of Chattanooga, Memphis, and Nashville, and to LaFollette, a small mining town of 3000 people. Ex-Senator E. W.

Carmack and Governor Patterson are strong Prohibitionists. The State constitution forbids the adoption of the local-option plan.

To-day Knoxville, Tenn., is the largest city in the Union under prohibition. The Knoxville *Sentinel* gives the following concrete evidence as to the effect of the law:

WITH SALOONS.

Criminal Record, Two Years, 1901-2.	
Criminal costs.....	\$5,074.76
Jail record, one month, February, 1903:	
Commitments for public drunkenness....	23
Number cases in criminal court, two years, 1901-2 .....	236
City school.....	\$7,000
Population, 1903, estimate.....	35,000

WITHOUT SALOONS.

Criminal Record, Two Years, 1904-5.	
Criminal costs.....	\$2,076.21
Jail record, 3 years 9 months, 1903-7: Com-	
mitments for public drunkenness.....	14
Number of cases, 1904, two years.....	105
City school.....	\$8,500
Population, 1906, estimate.....	50,000

THE RECORD OF OTHER STATES.

In Mississippi seventy of the seventy-six counties are "dry." The representatives from these "dry" counties elected to the next Legislature are being pledged to support statutory prohibition, in accordance with a well-defined plan. It is practically inevitable that at the next session a State Prohibition law will be passed. Later it will be embodied, by amendment, in the State constitution. To-day no liquor is being sold in the cities of Meridian, Jackson, Greenwood, Columbus, Aberdeen, Hattiesburg, and West Point. These places are prospering faster than the cities of Biloxi, Gulfport, Vicksburg, and Natchez, which sell liquor, and a comparison has firmly established the conviction in the minds of the people that, from a commercial standpoint, the cities can get along better without the open saloon. Bishop Charles O. Galloway has been a prominent figure in the fight for State prohibition.

Arkansas is treated to prohibition politics as a regular diet. At every general election the people vote on issuing licenses. Under the local-option law each county settles the question of license or no license, and a petition of the majority of the adult citizens, men and women, is sufficient to prevent a saloon operating within three miles of a church or school. Thus, even in certain sections of "wet" counties, the sale of liquor is sometimes prohibited.

The Oklahoma constitutional convention decided to submit the question of State prohibition to the people. Oklahoma appears about equally divided, but Indian Territory

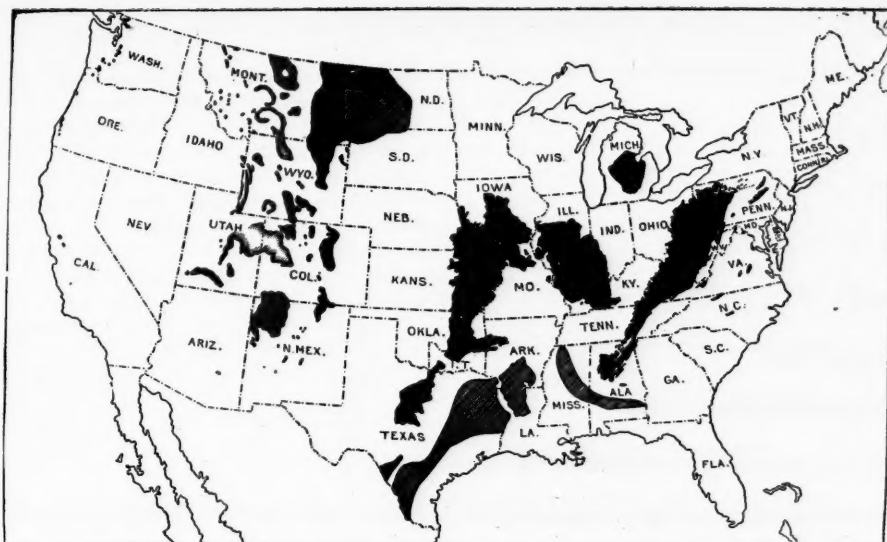
is overwhelmingly for prohibition, and the new State will more than probably be "dry." The enabling act passed by Congress provided that the Indian Territory should have prohibition for twenty-one years.

Kentucky has amputated so many tentacles of the whisky octopus that it is screaming with pain and rage. Editor Henry Watterson declared recently in a facetious editorial that fully 916 of Kentucky's 1148 counties had gone "dry." That this should happen in Kentucky may seem incredible,—in Kentucky, whose vintages are known from one end of the earth to the other; in Kentucky, the stronghold of the feud and of the fire-water that nourishes the feud. In that State it is said any man is in danger of going out in the morning "half-shot" and coming home in the evening on a shutter,—shot. But Senator Beckham and Governor Harris, of Kentucky, are both Prohibitionists, and Henry Watterson, a gentleman of quiet tastes and most temperate habits, despite the calumnies of a careless and conscienceless press, views the situation calmly, if reluctantly.

The State Legislature of Alabama at its summer session discussed several prohibition bills. A measure providing for State prohibition was introduced, but not actively urged. The Prohibitionists constituted 80 per cent. of the membership of the House, and could have easily passed the bill, but were contented with the restriction of the liquor territory effected under the local-option law. An early-closing law and a bill to prohibit shipments of liquor into "dry" territory were passed. A great flurry was created by the news of Georgia's action, and, had it come earlier in the session, would probably have resulted in the enactment of a State Prohibition law. Speaker A. H. Carmichael is the leader of the anti-liquor men in the Alabama House.

Huntsville, Ala., has a dispensary, which yields a net profit to city and county of \$50,000 a year. Sheffield and Tuscumbia have inaugurated dispensaries. Florence and Dothan are the two largest cities which prohibit the sale of liquor. Other towns having dispensaries are moving to have them abolished.

Under the early-closing law, saloons in towns of 10,000 people and less must close at 7 p. m.; in towns having more than 15,00 people, at 8 p. m., and in all other towns at 9 p. m. They may eventually ring the Curfew bell on the liquor-dealers in Alabama.



OUTLINE MAP SHOWING COAL AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES.  
(The black areas are anthracite and bituminous; the shaded areas are lignite.)

## HOW LONG WILL OUR COAL SUPPLY LAST?

BY JOHN LLEWELLYN COCHRANE.

WHEN President Roosevelt issued his order withdrawing temporarily from sale 64,000,000 acres of Government coal-land in the West, the commercial world paused for a moment in its mad money-making race and asked, "Why?"

Up to that time we had been using the fuel resources of this vast country with the same reckless prodigality as the spendthrift son of a millionaire hurls his inherited dollars at the phantom he calls pleasure,—with no thought of the morrow, no thought of those who are to come after us.

The possibility of exhaustion of the fuel supply perhaps never entered our minds, and if it did we dismissed it with the optimistic remark that the American people are ingenious and inventive, and when the coal is exhausted we will draw heat from the sun or some other source.

With the most phenomenal growth and prosperity ever witnessed in any country; with the mills and factories running night and day, their products going to the uttermost parts of the earth, our thoughts were far from the serious problem of fuel supply as it relates to the future. The manufacturer saw his bin bursting with coal, his high smokestacks belching forth volumes of black

smoke, and he was happy in the thought that more smoke meant more business and more money. He lost sight of the fact that this smoke was an evidence of waste, as well as an expensive nuisance in our larger cities.

His imagination perhaps pictured only the mighty army of sturdy toilers delving ruthlessly into the earth and bringing forth an endless stream of black diamonds, but it rarely or never occurred to him that there was a limit to the supply. Nor did he stop to think that from 20 to sometimes more than 50 per cent. of this coal is being left underground as a permanent loss.

The President in one of his latest messages to Congress in which he urged the withdrawal of the coal-lands, said:

The quantity of high-grade mineral fuels in the West is relatively much smaller than that of the forests, and the proper conservation of these fuels is a matter of far-reaching importance.

This Government should not now repeat the mistakes of the past. Let us not do what the next generation cannot undo. We have a right to the proper use of both the forests and the fuels during our lifetime, but we should not dispose of the birthrights of our children. . . .

This remarkable development and the certain continuity of this prodigious growth, compel us to recast all estimates as to our "inexhaustible resources;" . . . and this will require the in-

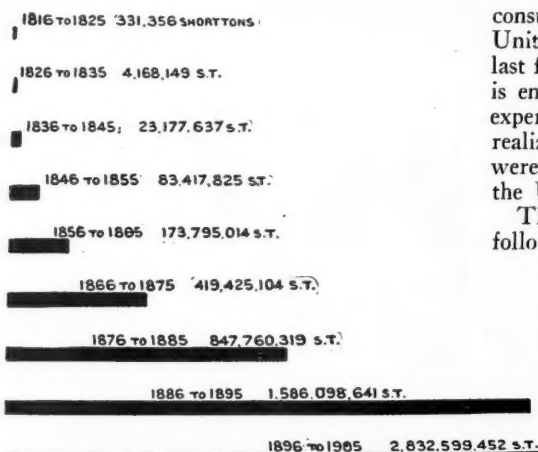


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE INCREASING RATE OF COAL CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

telligent use of every ton of available fuel. . . . Let us use but not waste the national resources.

Let us show our confidence in the future by being willing to provide for the future.

Following up the statements of the President, Mr. Marius R. Campbell and Mr. E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, recently made a study of the amount of coal used every year in the United States and the probable supply of the fuel in the entire country. Their researches have met with results of a rather startling nature. After analyzing the various conditions and taking up the many different possibilities, Mr. Campbell concludes: "The real life of our coal-fields, it seems probable, may be about 200 years."

According to the estimate made, the total tonnage of coal in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is approximately 2,200,000,000,000 short tons (a short ton of coal is 2000 pounds). If this amount of coal were molded into a single block, it would form a cube seven and one-half miles high, seven and one-half miles long, and seven and one-half miles broad; expressed in another way, it would form a layer of coal six and one-half feet thick over the entire area of the coal-fields of the United States, 400,000 square miles in extent.

Surely such an amount of coal seems inexhaustible. A block seven and one-half miles high would tower above the highest mountains on the earth. This is an enormous amount of coal. It represents the nation's reserve of power. It would be majestic to look upon; but at the rate at which the

consumption of coal is increasing in the United States, it does not appear that it will last for many centuries. The rate of increase is enormous. When the Geological Survey experts concluded their calculations, and realized the extent of the present supply, they were appalled at the problem that confronts the United States.

The consumption of coal by decades is as follows:

	Short tons.
1816 to 1825	331,356
1826 to 1835	4,168,149
1836 to 1845	23,177,637
1846 to 1855	83,417,825
1856 to 1865	173,795,014
1866 to 1875	419,425,104
1876 to 1885	847,760,319
1886 to 1895	1,586,098,641
1896 to 1905	2,832,599,452

As shown by the figures, the amount produced in any one decade is equal to the entire previous production. The rate if continued means an increased production that no supply, however great, can withstand for many years.

If the rate of consumption of 1905 were maintained indefinitely, without change, our coal would last approximately 4000 years, but if the constantly increasing rate which has marked the consumption during the past ninety years be maintained, our coal will practically be exhausted within 100 years.

Mr. Campbell, the expert who gives these figures, sums up the situation by declaring that the real life of our coal-fields probably will be somewhere between these extremes, and it seems probable that it may be about 200 years.

That the fuel problem is a gigantic one is shown by the growing value of the coal-mining industry in this country. In the United States, in 1905, coal to the amount of 384,598,643 short tons, having a value of \$476,756,963, was mined. The value, compared with other mineral products in the same year is shown by the following table:

Coal	\$476,756,963
Iron	382,450,000
Clay products	149,697,188
Copper	130,795,716
Oil and gas	125,720,254
Gold and silver	122,402,683

At the present time, the United States is the largest factor in the world's production of coal.

After the coal has been exhausted, what then? Government scientists already are looking for a successor to coal, but so far as

they now know, coal is the only fuel worth considering in connection with the nation's future supply. It must continue to be the fuel of the future,—at least so long as it is within our reach or until other means of power production shall supplant it.

Water is an important but still a subordinate source of power. With the rapid depletion of the forests, wood cannot be relied upon as a large source of power. It is possible that some day we may be able to harness the sun and compel it to do a share of our work, but this is far in the future. Up to the present time it has not been practically demonstrated that the sun can be so utilized.

This brings the country face to face with the problem of a limited fuel supply and the best way to safeguard it. That there is a wasteful extravagance in the use of coal has already been established by the fuel-testing division of the United States Geological Survey; that this can be stopped has also been demonstrated. Several years ago the Government, realizing the rapidity with which our coals were being consumed, established, in connection with the Geological Survey, a coal-testing plant to ascertain means by which more energy can be obtained from coal and whether some of the coal and lignites, previously considered of little value, could not be utilized. Lignite is a brown and woody inferior grade of coal and occurs in the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and other Western

States, Texas, southeastern Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama.

The results of recent tests have shown that we are mere babes in the woods when it comes to getting efficiency out of coal. The waste of the energy of coal in the ordinary steam boiler is tremendous, it being calculated that only from 5 to 7 per cent. of the energy in coal is transformed into actual work. The remaining 93 to 95 per cent. is consumed in the transformation.

During their tests in the Government station at St. Louis, Missouri, the experts got from two to nearly two and one-half times as much power from coal in a gas-producer as from the same coal under a boiler. With the most modern equipment in steam engineering these differences are somewhat reduced, but are still striking. The gas producer is the coming factor in the power development of the country. Its purpose is to generate gas which furnishes power through gas engines. In the future producer gas and ashes will be the only products from the fuel. In this producer low-grade coals and lignites have been burned successfully which could not be burned under ordinary boilers.

In referring to the important results already reached by the scientists at the testing station, Joseph A. Holmes, chief of the Technologic Branch of the Survey, says:

In testing a large number of coals from many States, some important results have been developed which would tend toward conserving the coal supply. The most important of these show that the vast brown and black lignite deposits of the West are available for use in the gas-producer. It has been demonstrated that brown lignite from North Dakota will produce in some cases more than four times the power when used in the gas producer than when burned under the boiler.

These lignites, containing from 20 to 45 per cent. of moisture, have always stood at the bottom of the scale as a boiler fuel, and they have been used for power purposes only where it has been impossible to secure bituminous coal. It was discovered at the Geological Survey coal-testing plant that these lignites, in spite of their high moisture contents, can be used commercially to the best advantage in the gas-producer equipment.

In the boiler-testing room of the fuel-testing plant, where careful study has been made of combustion and the conditions governing the methods of firing the various coals of the United States, it has been shown that through proper stoking and superintendence the coal bill of the country could be considerably reduced, and the smoke nuisance largely abated by this careful attention to details, which is too often neglected in the average commercial plant.

A force of specially trained experts under the supervision of E. W. Parker has been at work

NEW ZEALAND  
1,722,379 S.T.

U. S. A. REPUBLIC  
2,638,117 S.T.

SPAIN  
3,530,569 S.T.

N. S. WALES  
6,742,186 S.T.

INDIA  
9,262,711 S.T.

CANADA  
8,775,933 S.T.

JAPAN  
11,120,934 S.T.

RUSSIA  
21,234,639 S.T.

BELGIUM  
24,078,862 S.T.

FRANCE  
37,463,349 S.T.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY  
45,209,933 S.T.

GERMANY  
191,576,074 S.T.

GREAT BRITAIN  
264,464,408 S.T.

UNITED STATES 392,919,341 S.T.

OUTPUT OF PRINCIPAL COAL-PRODUCING NATIONS.

for some time making a careful study of coals which contain too much ash or sulphur to be available for ordinary commercial purposes, and which in coal-mining are now left under ground. These investigations have been carried on both in the laboratory and in the field, and the results obtained so far look forward to a time when these dirty coals can be greatly improved for ordinary uses by proper washing or other means of mechanical preparation, or can be used advantageously in gas-producers as they are; and as a result it is believed that these low-grade coals will hereafter be extensively operated.

A method for the utilization of slack or waste coal by pressing this coal into bricks has met with good results. The briquetting of slack coal and other waste sizes has been successfully accomplished at a low cost. The resultant briquettes have proved superior, in almost all cases, to lump coal from the same mines for domestic and special power purposes. This branch of the investigations opens to the commercial world a hitherto unknown field which is destined to become an important factor in the production of fuels.

One of the most important lines of investigation being conducted by the experts of the fuel-testing plant is the study of coal mines throughout the country to determine, where certain por-

tions of the bed are discarded, if it is not possible to utilize the discarded portion for power or other purposes. At the present time, gas-producer tests are being made on "bone" coal containing from 30 per cent. of ash upward. So far no difficulty has been encountered in running the producer plants on this material. This "bone" coal has always been looked upon by the miners as a waste product, and is being mined and discarded in many localities, notably the Hocking Valley region of Ohio.

Some of the old dumps are available as well as the "bone" which is in place in the mines, and should the experiments now being conducted at the fuel-testing plant be entirely successful, there should be a market for this material.

These tests may result in bringing Montana and Texas into public view as heavy coal-producing States in the future, owing to this utilization of these low-grade fuels. The coal fields of these States occupy areas larger than the total acres of a number of other States, and these fuels will in the future furnish power for large and varied manufacturing industries.

## ARE SECRET SOCIETIES A DANGER TO OUR HIGH SCHOOLS?

BY MARION MELIUS.

A REALLY serious problem in our educational system which threatens to endanger not only the future of our schools, but also to affect adversely the spirit of American democracy by emphasizing class feeling, has been presented to the American parent by the establishment and development of the high-school fraternity.

The situation is just this: Some thirteen or fourteen years ago there sprung up in the high schools of this country secret societies patterned after the college and university fraternities. The inspiration for these came partly from a desire for more social life in the school, and partly from principals who had found their own college societies a distinct benefit. The high-school fraternities were quickly followed by sororities, and these organizations thrived harmlessly for a while. They were generally silly, but they were innocuous. As they increased in numbers and were strengthened by a chapter system all over the country, they became a more and more powerful influence, until to-day they are the dominating element in the

schools, and any challenge of their supremacy is accompanied by a threatened overturning of all school discipline. To-day educators are practically united in regarding the high-school secret society as an elephant on their hands and they are extremely anxious to rid themselves of it. How, is the question teachers, parents, and even lawyers are asking themselves.

The three main charges on which the high-school secret society is arraigned are (1) that it is undemocratic, (2) that it resorts to cheap politics, and (3) that it is independent of school control. The National Educational Association investigated the matter and from the results of the investigation saw fit at a meeting in 1905, to resolve against such societies, "because they are subversive to the principles of democracy which should prevail in public schools; because they are selfish and tend to narrow the minds and sympathies of the pupils; because they stir up strife and contention; because they are snobbish; because they dissipate energy and proper ambition; because they set up wrong

standards; because rewards are not based on merit but on fraternity vows; because they inculcate a feeling of self-sufficiency among the members; because secondary school boys are too young for club life; because they are expensive and foster habits of extravagance; because they bring politics into the legitimate organization of the school; because they detract interest from study; and because all legitimate elements for good,—social, moral, and intellectual,—which these societies claim to possess can better be supplied to the pupils through the school at large in the form of literary societies and clubs under the sanction and supervision of the faculties."

This resolution stiffened the backs of principals and teachers who were adverse to the secret societies, but hardly dare come out openly against them for fear of lack of support.

#### DENOUNCED BY PRINCIPALS.

The attitude of high-school principals in general may be arrived at from the answers to a set of 185 letters sent out all over the country asking an expression of opinion on the high-school fraternity question. Out of the 185 only three spoke in favor of fraternities, fifty-three expressed no positive opinion but were inclined to look on them with disfavor, one said they would do no harm if properly managed, and 128 spoke against them in unqualified terms. The denunciation of them by some principals is most stern and severe. The principal of the high school at Albany, N. Y., includes the statements of many others in his sweeping assertion: "The high-school secret societies are thoroughly pernicious in their influence. I am unable to discover one redeeming feature connected with them, while their demoralizing influence is constant and thoroughly evident." Others thoughtfully and unhesitatingly put down such statements as: "They are apt to degenerate into smoking and gambling clubs on the part of the boys and frivolous, gossipy, idle places on the part of the girls"; "they are not maintained for the purpose of cultivating the nobler side of young men, or developing in them pure thoughts"; "they quickly become social clubs where are cultivated the worst tastes and practices between young people"; "the members do unmanly deeds as a body in secret that not one would think of doing openly."

There are concrete incidents of the secret

society's tendency toward immorality. In Indianapolis a high-school society became a gambling-club which was only broken up when the parents were afraid the boys might land in jail. In a Massachusetts city a club-room was the scene of high revel until the wee hours of the morning, some of the members then going home in a shocking condition.

#### UNDEMOCRATIC TENDENCIES.

The undemocratic character of such societies is particularly emphasized in the sororities, although the fraternities are not far behind them. The girls are guilty of all the petty, unlovely acts of which the feminine mind at the high-school age is capable. Their cruelty toward the non-sorority girls resulted most disastrously in the case of a San Francisco girl who committed suicide because she could not become a member of a sorority. Undoubtedly the girl was needlessly hysterical over the situation, but girls of high-school age are a long way from that calm frame of mind which regards snobbishness as beneath notice. In regard to this supercilious attitude on the part of sorority girls, Mr. Henry L. Boltwood, principal of the Evanston, Ill., high school has stated: "Mothers with tears in their eyes tell me of the heartless and cruel ways in which their daughters are slighted and snubbed by society girls." And another principal has written: "Some girls are withdrawn from the public school by thoughtful parents because the home does not like to see the children made unhappy."

Admission to the secret societies is based, in general, on social standing. "Membership is largely a matter of ability to make a good showing, wear good clothes, spend money freely, and be a 'good fellow' generally," one principal puts it. This leads to a spirit of toadyism which is degrading and suicidal to self-respect.

#### A BLOW AT HEALTHFUL CLASS SPIRIT.

Not only are the majority of the high-school boys and girls socially ostracised by these societies, but by a system of politics they are debarred from taking part in class affairs. In the Central High School at Springfield, Mass., which has perhaps the best-organized fraternity system of any high school in the country, the fraternity boys conducted the class meetings like young politicians and there was no breaking through the ring by "non-frat" members. They gained control also of the athletic societies

and the funds were administered on a regular system of graft. In other schools athletics have been crushed by the fraternities, as the conditions of entering contests have been based on fraternity membership instead of on physical prowess.

This condition of affairs is disastrous to class spirit. The boys and girls do not keep together as a class, but as a fraternity or sorority. They do not work loyally for '09, '08, '07, whatever their class may be, but acknowledge allegiance only to their society. The healthy rivalry between classes, which is the life of a high school, has been destroyed and the democratic interest in one's classmates is wholly lacking. In the days before the existence of secret societies the high school was a sort of alma mater to the many boys and girls who could not go to college, while to-day it is a place where one is or is not a member of a society. From the testimony of many principals, debating and literary societies have gone down before the secret organizations and with them have disappeared the best social activities of the high school.

#### THE PROBLEM OF DISCIPLINE.

The friction between teachers and sorority and fraternity girls and boys is constant and often develops into a serious clash. In many schools a few of the teachers are made honorary members of the secret societies, but this does not give them supervision over the societies, and it renders school discipline all the more difficult for the teachers who are not members. There are instances of the teachers themselves exhibiting a most unpraiseworthy spirit of toadyism in their desire to become honorary members, but this may be excused in them when the ability of a fraternity boy or sorority girl to make a teacher uncomfortable is considered. "Impudent and unbearably sophisticated is their attitude toward the faculty" is the way one teacher expresses it, and she with many others declare that teachers get less respect and obedience from the secret-society boys and girls than from other members of the school.

All testimony bears heavily against the claim that the secret society tends to elevate scholarship. The principals of forty-nine schools were interrogated on this point and only six of them answered in the affirmative. The other forty-three replied that the tendency was adverse to good scholarship, or neutral.

The claim that as there is little opposition to fraternities in universities, so there should be none in the high school, which fraternities boys are fond of advancing, is most ably met by Principal George W. Benton, of the Shortridge High School in Indianapolis. He says: "The fraternity in college under proper conditions, in a measure at least, takes the place of the family; it forms a center of home influence exerted by older boys whose experiences away from home have been greater and whose standing in the college is such that they have a reputation to sustain. The high-school boy or girl who lives at home, when not at his work should be under the eye of the parents. There is no call, either for the good of the school, or for the good of the pupils, for organizations of this character."

#### WHERE FRATERNITIES SEEM BENEFICIAL.

Three principals who are favorable to fraternities are only conditionally so, modifying their support with, "IF you can control your pupils"; "IF carefully guarded and kept in place"; "IF schools do not furnish the opportunity for debating and literary exercises." At Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, where the fraternity seems to be a factor for good, each society must have a faculty adviser who will attend all the meetings. At Phillips Exeter also the fraternity is a beneficial element, but there, too, the chapters must elect a faculty member who is obliged to attend all meetings and exercise an oversight. Other schools that favor the fraternity are the Lewis Institute, Chicago, and Colgate Academy, Hamilton, N. Y., but they are closer in spirit to the college than the average secondary school. The Topeka, Kan., high school also reports that it finds no trouble with the fraternity, but the principal intimates that the conditions in his school may be exceptional.

#### VIEWS OF PARENTS.

The attitude of the parents toward the secret societies ranges from indifference to fierce championship or denunciation. Some are too busy with social affairs to give any attention to the question. Others encourage their children to stand up for what they term "their rights," declaring that the secret society is nobody's business but the pupils' and the parents', and threatening an appeal to the courts if school regulations are made curtailing the power of the fraternities.

There are some parents who cannot afford to permit their children to belong to the secret societies, but who find the social pressure too great to resist; and others who do not approve, but allow their children to join because they plead they are "out of it" if they do not belong. Parents who condemn are by no means those alone whose children have not been invited into the select society circles, and they are emphatic in stating their belief that the "secret society" is an unmitigated evil, harmful to pupils, school, and teachers, and absolutely without any beneficial effects."

#### SCHOOL BOARDS UPHELD BY THE COURTS.

Although many solutions are attempted, the problem is still far from solved. In Kansas City the faculty of the Manual Training High School recently passed a resolution barring fraternity members from all privileges outside the classroom, and a father of one of the boys brought suit against the principal in a writ of mandamus. The school board employed their attorney to defend the principal, and the faculty joined together to employ an influential lawyer to assist the board's attorney. The fraternities employed two lawyers and all the chapters in Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado contributed to the prosecution fund. The writ was quashed by the judge, who in making his decision said: "The resolution was reasonable on its face and one which boys having a proper respect for their school should honor and respect."

A similar resolution was passed at a high school in Chicago, with an injunction from an irate father following, restraining the principal from carrying out such a resolution. Again the principal triumphed. At Seattle, Wash., the school board passed a rule that all students of the high school should refrain from all fraternity activities after a certain date, under the penalty of being denied the privilege of receiving a diploma, in addition to being denied all other privileges of the school except those of the classroom. Suit was brought in the Superior Court and decided in favor of the school board. Appeal was made to the Supreme Court and the decision of the lower court was sustained, the court holding that the school board had authority for such an act and that the courts should not interfere.

The Meriden, Conn., school board proposes expulsion for any boy joining a society

after a certain date, compelling the fraternity to pass out of existence with the graduation of the class of 1910. At Pratt Institute fraternities are forbidden to take in new members. The faculty of the Lake View High School, Chicago, has issued a circular to the parents, stating that the secret organizations are a "positive hindrance to the educational welfare and best interests of the young people," and that they "deem it wise to let the parents know the attitude of the teachers . . . and ask them to investigate fully the influence of such organizations upon the life and work of high-school students."

The school boards of Binghamton, N. Y., Springfield, Mass., Duluth, Minn., and Louisville, Ky., have refused the fraternities official recognition and the name of the high school may not be printed on any fraternity stationery or programs. Some principals are endeavoring to cope with the situation by ignoring the societies, believing that active attempts to suppress them only arouse their fierce animosity. In the Shortridge High School in Indianapolis the school paper is not allowed to mention any secret society or its doings.

The two high schools of Springfield, Mass., are trying the plan of starting all sorts of social activities under the auspices of clubs, membership in which is based on worth. There are debating and literary societies and the classes give entertainments. This has brightened the lot considerably of the non-society members, but the "frats" and sororities continue to thrive and to pledge members.

The high-school secret society is still the knottiest problem which has arisen in school circles for years, because there are so many fingers in the pie and because the authority of school boards and teachers in the matter is not well defined. The quickest solution lies plainly in the hands of the parents, who could easily destroy the secret organizations by not permitting their sons and daughters to join them. But the action would need be unanimous to be effectual and at present it seems almost impossible to persuade fathers and mothers whose children are of the elect to set their faces against these societies. There is a strong public sentiment; however, springing up against anything undemocratic in the schools, and it is this sentiment on which school boards and faculties are relying to help them in their fight.

## WHY IS INTEREST HIGH ?

BY GEORGE ILES.

(Author of "Inventors at Work.")

IN April, 1890, New York City sold bonds to run twenty years, bearing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. interest, at  $100\frac{1}{4}$ . On June 28, last, the city could not sell at par bonds bearing 4 per cent. The land and building of the Produce Exchange, New York, are worth \$5,000,000 at least. In January, 1902, a first mortgage on this property for \$1,000,000 was renewed for nine years at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.; to-day such a mortgage would have to pay  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. On mortgages of \$10,000 or so, covering one-half the value of real estate in New York, the current rate is 6 per cent. Europe is in the same case with America. On August 8, last, British consols fell to 81 13-16, the lowest price since 1848. They bear only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., yet at that low rate of return they stood for years much above par. French rentes pay 3 per cent.; on June 21 of this year they touched  $93\frac{3}{4}$ , with one exception the lowest price in fifteen years. On the exchanges of Amsterdam, Berlin, Paris, London, and New York standard stocks are yielding buyers from 1 to 2 per cent. more per annum than they did five years ago. This means, of course, that where a dividend has not risen, the price of a stock has fallen, inflicting serious loss, or even ruin, on holders who went into debt for their purchases.

What are the causes for this world-wide rise in the rate of interest? Let us glance at a few of them. Capital, like everything else, goes up in the market with an increase of demand, and such an increase of demand now accompanies a vast augmentation of liquid capital. In the United States, for example:

National bank loans on December 15, 1897, were \$2,082,000,000; and on May 20, 1907, were \$4,631,000,000.

### THE RAILROADS THE CHIEF BORROWERS.

These loans, for the most part, were extended to manufacturers and merchants; they testify to a huge expansion of business within the past decade. In other fields, also, there has been of late years, and especially since 1902, an extraordinary cultivation of fields in which investors may reap a goodly profit,

with the result that the demand for loans has far outsped supply. Keeping to the United States, we note that of late years the chief borrowers have been railroad companies. If we ask what they are doing with their new funds, we will see clearly why they are ready to pay a steadily advancing rate of interest. For the first six months of this year the new issues of bonds and shares in Wall Street were \$971,000,000, of which \$833,000,000 were by railroad companies. And the new resources thus sought were to continue tasks of improvement and growth well under way last year.

In 1906 there were built in the United States 243,670 freight and passenger cars,—twice as many as in 1899. This vast increase in equipment was a response to the severe pressure of new business; and, notwithstanding this immense addition to rolling stock, the cry of congestion still goes up from all sections of the country. Railroad equipment, while thus increased in amount, is being bettered in quality. If we compare an average freight-car of 1899 with its successor of last year, we will note that the new car is larger and stronger than the old one. Many new cars are of steel and carry twice as much as a common wooden car. In locomotive building it is the same story. Many new engines have compound cylinders and are more costly than engines of simple cylinders. They effect a saving in fuel of about one-fourth, and so yield a handsome return on the extra price.

But our railroads since 1902 have been laying out capital for much more than new locomotives and cars; they have been straightening old lines, improving their grades, and replacing sharp with sweeping curves; all with intent to lower the cost of working. They have also built thousands of miles of extensions and feeders, usually modern in construction. In some noteworthy cases a railroad is effecting a radical improvement involving a stupendous outlay. The Pennsylvania Company, for example, is expending in round numbers \$100,000,000 in taking its lines from Jersey City to Long Island. First comes the tunnel under the

Hudson River; then the tunnel beneath New York City, with its vast station on Seventh avenue; third, the tunnel below the East River, with its enormous yards in Long Island City, for the making up of metropolitan trains. This immense expenditure promises an ample profit after  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. has been paid for the invested capital. Two years ago leading trunk lines could borrow on short-term notes at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. To-day they must pay from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. more. From January 1 to June 30, 1907, their loans at these rates were \$346,273,000. Here is the key to the question we are considering. A modern engineer can replace old structures and equipment with new, supersede ferry-boats with tunnels, and effect so great a saving in operation, and maintenance, as to bestow a profit on a loan paying from one-third to one-half more than the terms usual five years ago.

In gainful renewals by railroads the most striking item of all is the rail itself, as to-day rolled higher and heavier than of old, of better shape, and therefore much less yielding as its burdens pass. Says Mr. Plimmon H. Dudley, the leader in this branch of engineering:

A steel rail weighing 80 pounds to the yard, as compared with a rail weighing 65 pounds, is 70 per cent. stiffer, while but 23 per cent. heavier. This added stiffness reduces track-undulations, permitting heavier and quicker trains, and decreasing the needed motive power. At the same time there is a lowering of cost in maintaining both the permanent way and the rolling stock. When the Boston & Albany Railroad replaced 72-pound rails with 95-pound rails, it saved no less than \$800,000 a year as the result. In such a case the chief economy is in diminishing the required motive power. When 100-pound rails take the place of 65-pound rails, on a level track, this saving is about one-half. What does the change cost? Including reballasting and new ties, about \$10,000 a mile, from which may be subtracted \$3500 for the old rails, usable in yards and sidings, so that about \$6500 per mile is the net outlay demanded.

Suppose that for interest, wear, and tear we debit this \$6500 with 15 per cent. a year, or \$975. This is a mere trifle to pay for an economy in motive power which, in the most favorable circumstances of a level track, may amount to 50 per cent. Safety, too, is increased.

#### ELECTRICAL IMPROVEMENTS ABSORB VAST CAPITAL.

Another profitable field for new capital is due to the electrical engineer. In the United States, during 1906, the *Electrical World*

estimates that electrical manufactures amounted to \$205,000,000; while for the same twelvemonth more than four times as much, or \$890,000,000, was earned by telegraph and telephone companies, electric-light stations, electric railroads and other electric services. For its fiscal year ending January 31, 1907, the General Electric Company, with works at Schenectady, N. Y., Harrison, N. J., and Lynn, Mass., reported sales aggregating \$60,071,883; for twelve months ending five years earlier its sales were \$32,338,036, about one-half as much.

A large part of the new-business of this and similar concerns is to install electric instead of steam transportation. Here the advantages are not only on the counts of safety, comfort, and reliability, but, especially at great centers of traffic, a high degree of economy. On the Manhattan Elevated Railroad one pound of coal is as effective with an electric service as two and one-half pounds when steam locomotives were employed, while now a cheaper kind of coal suffices. In 1896, with steam actuation, the operating cost per passenger was 2.92 cents; in 1904, under an electrical régime, this figure became 2.04 cents. Of course, it is where traffic is densest that such an economy is greatest. Hence we find the Grand Central Station, New York, connected with electrical lines fast reaching out to Croton on the Hudson, a distance of thirty-four miles; and to White Plains, on the Harlem Division, twenty-four miles away. Let us note a few items to the credit of such systems as these. A steam locomotive is usually under steam, idly awaiting calls, twice as long as it is actually at work hauling trains. No such waste is suffered by electric motors. And further, a steam locomotive is on an average busy only six hours out of the twenty-four. Suppose we have a steam line which maintains 100 locomotives, each of 1000 horsepower, 100,000 horsepower in all. Employing electricity this road could be operated from dynamos of but one-fourth this energy, or say, 25,000 horsepower. To this in cities we have the familiar parallel of the equalized water-supply, due to a group of engines, busy night and day pumping an unvarying stream. Because the water flows into one reservoir instead of into many, there follows an economy of power such as the electrical engineer brings into every united scheme of transportation.

In railroading it is important to reach a high speed in the shortest time possible. On

the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, electricity has quickened the service by two miles an hour, adding about one-fifth to the carrying capacity of the line. Because an electric locomotive has left its fuel, furnace, and boiler at home, it is much less heavy than a steam locomotive with its tender. In a test at Schenectady, N. Y., a steam locomotive, of 342,000 pounds, required 203 seconds to attain a speed of fifty miles an hour; an electrical locomotive weighing 200,500 pounds, developing more power, reached this speed in 127 seconds. Behind the steam locomotive was a revenue-producing load of 256 tons; the electric locomotive was hauling a similar load of 307 tons. An electric motor turns round and round continuously; a steam locomotive has a to and fro motion which works harm both to itself and to the track. With these and like facts before him the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad has said: "Where traffic is dense the most efficient remedy for congestion is the electric locomotive." Little wonder, then, that for investments so profitable, and indeed imperative, capital is actively in demand.

While established steam lines are being improved in alignment and grade, relaid with heavier rails, the extension of trolley roads, pure and simple, proceeds with unchecked pace. Their owners, with an eye to ultimate economy, are for the most part building well-graded and thoroughly ballasted roads, and are laying heavy rails, so as to reach the lowest possible notch of cost in working and upkeep.

#### VARIED DEMANDS OF MODERN LIFE.

In truth every art of daily life is now advancing more swiftly than ever before, stripping bare for gainful uses the strong boxes of the civilized world. These forward strides are partly due to new discoveries and inventions, but, in greater measure, to the demand for devices and processes approved by the experience of years. We have glanced at recent progress in railroad building, in electrical industry. Did space permit, the virtual creation of lands by irrigation in the West and Southwest might be sketched as a companion picture. Other items there are, each of minor account, which added together make a stupendous total.

A vigorous push has been given to applied science at home, in the factory, in transportation systems, indeed, all along the line, by the thousands of bright young fellows graduated within ten years past from our

technical schools. Their numbers much exceed those of any previous decade; their training has been distinctly better than their predecessors received. The friends of peace argue that a standing army is a standing peril. We are told that soldiers out of work are soldiers longing for war, with its chances of promotion, honor, fame. The standing army of engineers, with its regiments of recruits every autumn, is just as eager to put its talents to usury. But its aims are construction, economy, the bestowal of new boons, not destruction, waste and woe. When an alumnus of Cornell or Columbia goes, let us say, to Mississippi, he becomes a promoter of just discontent. The old-fashioned boilers in the factories, the wasteful engines, the wretched highways, all combine to annoy him. In the mill where he is engaged he keeps tab on income and outgo, and prevails on his employer to better his equipment just as fast as he can find the needed cash. At once the net profits of the concern spring upward with a bound, after interest has been paid, after wear and tear have been duly written off. Other young engineers spy out waterfalls in Wisconsin or Quebec, in their natural estate somewhat fitful, and show men of capital how a dam, at no great outlay, will yield a constant motive-power, especially profitable if the region be one of high-priced fuel. A third young prospector, this time a graduate from a school of mines, assays a sample from a mining dump. He calls upon the owner of the "waste," and tells him how he can readily mint it into dollars. And so it goes. Every educated engineer, mechanic, architect, is a missionary seeking to bring practice everywhere to the level of the best, as exemplified to-day only here and there throughout our country. And if judicious plans, thus suggested, are carried out with borrowed money, its interest is usually a good deal less than the net profits.

It may be reasonably asked: Why is it that new knowledge, demanding new capital for gainful uses such as these, has not created that capital in needed volume? The answer is that economy on the farm, in factories and mills, has not kept pace with economy in the modern mine, smelter, blast furnace, or railroad. First of all, to take an extreme case, when the railroad engineer takes up light rails and lays heavy ones, he reduces the cost of haulage one-half. No such prize may be so readily grasped by the wheat grower or the dairyman. Then, too,

a great trunk line, such as the Pennsylvania, has a property worth hundreds of millions, on which the utmost possible net income is to be earned, despite rising wages, advancing prices for coal, steel and ties. Such a corporation, both in its finances and engineering, is directed by men of the highest ability; part of their daily work is to examine complete and accurate accounts of receipts and expenditures, of profit or loss in each department, in every new path of experiment. A salesman with a new form of rail, or switch, signal, car, brake, engine, or dynamo, goes first to such buyers, because their business is best worth while. Compare that business with the sale of new windmills, or pumps, to thousands of scattered farmers, whose cash surpluses, for the most part are small. It would undoubtedly pay well

thoroughly to improve the common roads of America, so as to bring all to the excellence of the best. But who is to educate and persuade the thousands of municipal boards concerned, the millions of taxpayers, jealously guarding county funds?

Selected seed in planting wheat or corn means 25 per cent., or so, more harvest; and yet selected seed is planted much less generally than it should be. In the Northern States and Canada crop rotation, on the best lines, returns about one-fourth more than the average crop, and yet the lesson makes converts but slowly. It is because a basic production, such as farming, hangs behind the quality of a derived industry, such as transportation, that new capital is asked for by railroads faster than it is created in the grain-field.

## THE CRUSADE AGAINST BILLBOARDS.

BY CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.

(First Vice-President of the American Civic Association.)

IT seems strange, but it is nevertheless true, that the Municipal League of Los Angeles has been offering prizes for ugly spots in that city. Most cities and most representative organizations like to put their "best foot foremost." Here, however, is a deliberate effort to find out wherein this generally beautiful city is lacking, so that it may become a wholly beautiful city. Rubbish, weeds, and billboards have afforded the camera abundant material, and the showing of delinquencies is likely to be followed by some much-needed cleaning up.

Seattle had a similar campaign not long since under the leadership of the *Post Intelligencer*, and the results were for the time being excellent. But such work to be permanently effective must be followed up persistently.

The Los Angeles example is worthy of imitation, especially in connection with the crusade that is so badly needed in every community for the elimination of the objectionable billboard. If the citizens and officials of a community could be shown by means of photographs how intolerable the poster nuisance is, it is difficult to believe that they would long remain inert.

There is now no question in the minds of thoughtful observers that the presence of un-

sightly billboards is incompatible with the presentation of an attractive aspect in a city. It is like the placing of a garish patch on a dress suit. Moreover public authorities are beginning to appreciate that not only are billboards detrimental to the physical beauty of a community, but likewise to health and property. So daring and impudent has the billposter grown that he does not hesitate to place his boards where and when he pleases, shutting out light, air, and sunshine.

Fortunately, however, the volume of protest against the evil is growing. Not only are the women, through their various organizations, taking up arms, but officials and business men are enlisting for the war. In fact, the outcry against the billboard is an encouraging sign of the advance of culture in America.

### PROGRESS IN CINCINNATI.

X American materialism has not yet stifled the love of beauty, nor has it succeeded in convincing the world that ugliness is a necessary component of beauty. As the Massachusetts Civic League declared in a recent report, "An awakened public conscience which recognizes that certain things are ugly is the first step in civic improvement." Both

of these points are illustrated in the work which the Committee on Municipal Art of the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati is doing, and it is furthermore significant that this particular committee should take up the elimination of the billboard as the first step toward municipal art. This committee, with the sanction of the club, is seeking to enlist the civic and business bodies of Ohio, and is carrying the war "into Africa," as Cincinnati is regarded as a great center of the billboard industry. The committee has compiled a list of offensive billboards within a certain district, and is making photographs of the particularly objectionable ones, and is requesting the users of these boards in the name of civic beauty to abandon this method of advertising. The results have so far been most encouraging. Already agreements have been made not to renew contracts affecting at least 150 boards. Although the billboarders are crying that the crusade is injuring one of the city's leading industries, it is rather a far cry and a bold stand to claim that a nuisance like a billboard is an industry, and a leading one at that!

#### A WISCONSIN METHOD OF ATTACK.

There's an alderman in Menominee, Wis., Anderson, by name, who is made of the right sort of stuff. He tried an ordinance to overcome the evil, but that did not work, and the billboard was still present as a menace to the beauty of delightful Menominee. So he started off on his own account, and in his own way. He is a business man with a considerable trade, and he began to get options on the various billboards. He kept this up until he had control, through permits, of all but nine boards. Then he had them all cleaned off and painted, so that in place of ugly, glaring signs, Menominee now has neatly painted boards to look at, which was a great improvement over previous conditions, and represents an effective remedy when laws and ordinances fail.

#### DEALING DIRECTLY WITH ADVERTISERS.

The North End Improvement Society of Tacoma, Wash., has also hit upon an effective method of fighting the evil. It has 300 bright, wide-awake, determined members. They are all pledged to the D'Artagnan principle of "One for all and all for one." The society has made a list of objectionable boards in the North End. The advertisers are advised that this particular method is objectionable and are asked to abate it. If this

does not prove effective, a second and stronger letter is sent off. The "follow-up" system is adopted, and if this fails then the members formally pledge themselves not to use the goods so advertised. In short they apply the boycott, which is the weapon most feared by the dealer and the manufacturer. One by one the offending advertisements are being abated or their abatement promised.

May the example of the Tacoma society be quickly followed! This plan costs very little to execute. There is the preliminary census of offenders; there's the writing of the letters and the postage, and the meeting to put the screws on. Surely not an expensive process; and there are no delays.

#### AN EFFICIENT TREE WARDEN.

Greenwich, Conn., has a tree warden, by the name of Charles T. Hotaling, who has become a terror to the user of objectionable forms of advertising. Mr. Hotaling surprised his fellow-townsmen by showing them that the tree warden, who in many towns in the State is a figurehead, might after all be a very lively officer. He began, to use the language of a local admirer, "by bumping the Western Union Telegraph Company, and he bumped the trolley company and he bumped the telephone company and the business men who stick their signs on trees, until he has almost bumped every one into a state of respect for his office and regard for the beauty of the trees, which do so much to ornament our town."

#### A "FIGHTING PARSON" IN MASSACHUSETTS.

This Greenwich tree warden must be a first blood cousin to the "minister militant" of Blandford, Mass., who just at present is receiving rather widespread fame for his vigorous campaign against billboards in every shape and form. He tears down every sign he can reach, and those beyond his reach he gets his son to pull down.

The right spirit breathes in that militant minister, and his figure looms large as a striking example of what one man can do when he has right on his side, and determination in his eye. May the tribe of the Menominee alderman, the Greenwich tree warden, and the Blandford minister increase, to the confusion of the billboard fiend and offender!

#### AN INDIANA RAID.

That their spirit is growing is shown by the following despatch, dated June 21, at Fairmount, Ind.:

A big advertising billboard, fifty feet long, erected in the very center of the business part of the city last Monday, over the protest of all classes of citizens, was torn from its position and left in a jumbled mass on the lot at 11 o'clock to-night.

Fairmount had spent much time and money during the spring in beautifying the town, and the billboard was an undesirable addition not to be tolerated. Although the parties engaged in the raid are unknown, it is thought that they are men and not boys, as might be supposed.

#### NEW SANCTIONS OF THE BILLBOARD.

The billposters, however, are getting some encouragement out of the fact that Colorado proposes to use billboards to announce her greatness to an expectant world.

The Salvation Army also uses them to ask important questions about the future, and, horrible to relate, Mayor Busse is using them to prevent the further posting of bills and the littering of the streets of Chicago. His Street-Cleaning Commissioner has had 100,000 "Keep the City Clean" signs printed, reading as follows:

#### POST NO BILLS!

DON'T SWEEP DIRT INTO STREET.

DON'T SPIT ON THE SIDEWALK.

DON'T LITTER THE STREETS.

*Police will enforce the above.*

FRED A. BUSSE, Mayor.

This may be "fighting the devil with fire," but I fear it will be used as an argument for the use of billboards.

These precedents, however, have been offset by the peremptory refusal of Boston's Mayor to use the free billboards placed at his disposal to advertise the greatness of Boston and by the United States Navy's abandonment of billboards for recruiting.

#### LOSING VALUE AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Moreover, the poster has received a black eye in Butte, Mont., where it was resorted to as the only available means of advertising during a printers' strike which for two months practically put newspapers out of business in that busy mining town. The people got their news through outside papers, but these did not avail the local merchants, and they had recourse to dodgers, circulars, and more particularly to posters. The results were poor, according to a correspondent of the *New York Times*. It is a fact, vouched for by the highest authorities, that

in many instances the mercantile business has fallen off 20 per cent., and cases are not rare where the decline in volume has been as high as 50 per cent. The merchants ascribe this unsatisfactory state of affairs solely to the fact that there were no newspapers in which to advertise. Even the theaters, which depend largely on billboards, posters, and dodgers circulated from house to house, report that their business has been decreased fully 50 per cent.

#### THE LEGISLATIVE CAMPAIGN.

The billboard is certainly not gaining in popularity. The revolt against the objectionable use of billboards is spreading day by day. They are being attacked in various ways, as we have seen, and the lawmaking and taxing powers are being resorted to to control and, if possible, eliminate them. A goodly number of bills were introduced at the recent sessions of the State legislatures along the lines suggested by the American Civic Association to give the local authorities power to license and tax them. They were all defeated because the billboard people were for the time being stronger and better organized, but the people who are the real opponents of the billboard are only awakening to their responsibilities in the premises. When they appreciate the situation the bills will be passed as speedily as the Burton Niagara bill went through Congress. The billboard lobby will go down before the masses of the American people who believe in keeping our cities and our countryside clear of obnoxious signs. Thus far they have given the matter but little thought. Now they are seeing how impudent and all pervasive the billposter has become, and how seriously his practices militate against the city beautiful and "the more beautiful America," which are the dreams of an increasing number of Americans, and they are forming in companies and regiments and battalions to march forward against the enemies.

The American Civic Association, at its last annual meeting, declared that the next great war which improvement workers would have to wage would be that against the billboard, because, to quote the Massachusetts Civic League's report once more, "In many communities the abuse of the billboard is directly in opposition to all organized movements for civic betterment. As a result, its restraint is fast becoming the most pressing question with all local improvement organizations."

## LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

### TENDENCIES OF AMERICAN RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

ENJOYING to-day the greatest railroad mileage in the world, it is interesting to note the fact that there are at least five critical periods in the history of railroad construction in this country. These may be designated the periods of (1) State aid, (2) National aid, (3) Granger hostility, (4) national restriction, and (5) general State hostility. Distinct from the relations of railroad and Government, however, there are four interior phases of development: First, the tendency to build north, south, east and west, wisely and unwisely; second, the wreckers, headed by Jay Gould and Jim Fisk; third, the era of reorganizations and consolidations; and, fourth, the growth of commercial giants, knowing no law, or rather knowing far more law than their antagonists, who were one by one demolished.

In the August *Atlantic Monthly* Mr. Ray Morris discusses these several tendencies with marked ability and exceeding interest. The effect of the mileage built, says he, was wholly good; so were the reorganizations and consolidations good, but not wholly good, because of their tendency to burden capital accounts with water. The wrecking period has passed away. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Chicago & Alton are the most prominent examples in a decade, yet neither is comparable with abuses of trust quite common a generation ago. The distrust of railroad corporations is one of the great controlling factors in the tendencies of railroad development to-day, and it has principally centered about the modern tendency of corporate selfishness. In the improper use of corporate funds in the "blind-pool" school of finance, through tremendous earnings and great accumulations, the public has been given evidence of culpability; for instance: Mr. E. H. Harriman and the Union Pacific's fifty millions.

The tendencies which stand out prominently in 1907, he declares, are an immense and increasing traffic; a universally widespread prosperity, handicapped, however, by a difficulty in securing needed capital and by

an increasing cost of commodities and labor; also, the railroads serving as a target for constant hostile or restrictive legislation for almost every State and for the President of the United States. The Northwest needs railroad extension as no other section. Yet the courts of Minnesota have blocked the Great Northern in an effort to issue \$60,000,000 of new stock. This distrust of corporations has caught the railroads between two lines of fire, the demands for new facilities being heightened by the assaults upon earnings and attempted capital limitations.

#### EFFECT OF LEGISLATION.

Roosevelt legislation, while more drastic than that of 1887, seems to have its most significant effect in furnishing an incentive for State action. This latter finds expression through direct legislation; reducing rates; delegation of powers to commissions, and taxation. Density of population,—the real factor in determining passenger rates,—has not been regarded by the rate-reducing States, to the consequent hardship of the railroads. That commission legislation is less radical than that of the State legislatures, he says, may be accepted as an established principle. The attempts in various States to enact a reciprocal demurrage law,—penalizing the railroad for failure to deliver cars on order and the shipper for wrongful detention,—are false in principle. "If Georgia," says he, "should establish a reciprocal demurrage law, South Carolina, Florida, and Alabama would immediately be drained of equipment in times of car shortage. Thereupon, South Carolina, Florida, and Alabama might naturally be expected to retaliate with worse laws than their neighbors,—and so the process would move, at first slowly, then like a legislative race for the rapidly advancing goal of the highest penalty!" Through enabling the shipper to order as many cars as he pleases, the opportunity for extortion is unapproached.

The proposal to obtain a physical valuation of railroad property as a basis for taxa-

tion is not new; but to do so as a basis for rate regulation and the limitation of new capital has been introduced by the President. The valuations are meaningless, and the issues have nothing in common. "The value of a railroad, viewed as a single asset, is its earning power capitalized, and nothing else whatever. Reduplicate the main lines of the New York, New Haven & Hartford in the Rocky Mountains, and you will certainly double their so-called physical value if you measure that value by cost of construction. Against the tremendous asset representing the physical cost place an equal amount of liabilities representing securities sold to pay the bill, and you will have a perfect balance-sheet; also a company that cannot possibly remain solvent, for the earnings in the mountain country will be as much smaller as they are in New England as the construction cost will be greater! Yet this *reductio ad absurdum* is the valuation plan in a nutshell!"

Earnings are the only test for consideration of either capital issues or for purposes of taxation. Rates are not based on capitalization, but on conditions wholly beyond the railroad's control and independent of its fixed charges and desire to pay dividends. The present season of legislative silliness and vin-

dictiveness will run its course, and the moral turpitude of railway management will be replaced by a better sense of trusteeship; a widespread public sentiment will see to this transition.

Railroads are now reaching out for the Pacific Coast. The Canadian Northern is probing the Hudson Bay territory. These are new tendencies in physical development. In the central part of the country trunk lines north and south are being built. East of the Mississippi transportation phenomena divide into two groups,—the trunk lines and the southern roads. Many of these are being rebuilt and regraded. The characteristic railroad of the South is a heterogeneous collection of minor lines. In Georgia fifty-four independent lines are maintained. All the principal systems are amalgamations and deserve credit for their present physical and financial condition. There is practically no double-track mileage west of the Mississippi, and only 22 per cent. of our mileage equipped with block signals. These are tasks for the next generation. "A few years of carefully applied corporate good manners," says he, "extending from the president right through to the station agent, will do much to smooth over the sources of popular clamor."

## ARE THE SMALL NATIONS DOOMED TO EXTINCTION?

**A**MONG the most important and interesting topics now under discussion in England and at the European capitals is that dealing with the political and commercial future of the smaller nations, such as Belgium, Denmark, Italy, and Portugal,—small when compared with such tremendous political and commercial aggregations as are represented by the United States, the British Empire, France, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Russia, and Japan.

Under the ominous heading: "Are the Small Nations Doomed to Extinction?" an article in the current *Westminster Review* by the eminent Swedish economist, Erik Givskov, deals exhaustively with the general subject. The writer thus outlines his views of existing conditions and the reasons for a possible, if not altogether probable, absorption of the smaller by the greater, taking the present trend among big nations to expand as a basis for his surmise:

It is commonly held that in the ever-increasing struggle for life among the nations the small na-

tions have had their day, and, sooner or later, will be absorbed by one or another of the great powers. Whether true or not, such a belief is not without its apparent foundation in historical facts. One the one hand, the enormous expansion of countries so different in nearly every respect as the United States and Russia would seem to corroborate the notion that the future belongs to the giant state, while in all the great countries of Europe the tendency toward expansion is more or less markedly expressed. Almost within memory of the present generation we have seen in Italy and Germany a great number of small states welded into one great political unity, and yet the tendency toward expansion in these countries is as strong as ever. On the other hand, in less than a century we have seen countries such as Poland, Finland, and the Boer republics, not to speak of numerous semi-civilized states in Africa and Asia, absorbed by mightier powers.

The causes leading up to this thirst or appetite on the part of some of the giants for more territory are several, according to this writer's observations and judgment.

Primarily, wherever frontier lines separate men of the same race, speaking the same language, a strong impulse to obliterate the line of

demarkation and to unite in one powerful body the separate branches of the same trunk will always exist. It is this national spirit which led to the unification of Italy and Germany, and which will not be satisfied till all the people speaking the same tongue have joined together into one body politic. Such national aspirations may long remain unrealized, but they constitute a mighty force in the making of history, and the peoples who uphold the national idea will almost certainly in the end succeed in realizing it.

Professor Givskov credits existing conditions to, among other things, the introduction, under the conditions set up by land monopoly, of steam as a motive power. He points out, in his argument, that the general use of the threshing machine and other labor-saving machinery deprived the agricultural laborers of their means of livelihood during the winter. The writer, in this connection, draws attention to the immense increase in the industrial output of the factories brought about by the use of these modern appliances. This movement forced the abandonment by agricultural laborers of their natural and chosen work and finally brought them to the factories for employment. Looking at the other side of the picture, Professor Givskov remarks:

If we look round the world it will be seen at once that an overwhelming majority of the civilized states must be counted among the numerically weak nations; and,—what is of importance in this connection,—many of them are of recent origin. If we,—rather arbitrarily, it must be admitted,—put the number of independent or semi-dependent civilized nations of the world at sixty, it will be seen upon examination that only thirteen, viz., Great Britain, France, Spain, Ger-

many, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, Japan, China, India, United States, Mexico, and Brazil,—or about 20 per cent. of the entire number,—have a population exceeding 10,000,000, while no less than twenty-six, or nearly 40 per cent., viz., the Balkan states and all the South-American republics, have obtained independence during the last century. These facts do not agree with the common belief in the disappearance of the small nations. On the contrary, they indicate a strong tendency toward the splitting up of mighty empires into small states, the size of which may be decided by racial or geographical conditions, but which will eventually be determined by the same causes that tend toward concentration. For the policy which impels great nations to seek territorial expansion to obtain new markets also leads them to close the home market against all foreign products by protective duties.

The writer, in reviewing world conditions of to-day, along this special line of investigation, sees, looming up largely, the dismemberment of the Russian Empire, the breaking up of the Chinese Empire, the further unsettling of the British Empire in the East, and other epoch-making events. Manchuria, he believes, will eventually be wrested from Japan and again become Chinese territory. In Austro-Hungarian affairs the disintegration of the Austrian Empire is deemed most likely to come with the demise of Francis Joseph. Professor Givskov has this to say in his review of conditions in the United States: "There are plenty of indications that the United States will not be exempt from the disease, common to all world empires, and that some day it will break up into smaller but more homogeneous communities unless means to cure the disease be found in time."

## A NEW GERMAN ESTIMATE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

"THE future lies bright before the American people; luminous not with the glow of mysticism, which lightens only in the soul of a longing people, but with the glory of an excelsior, that strikes sparks from the will of a creative people; bright with the rays of electric light that from the hands of the goddess in the harbor of New York spreads out upon the on-rushing ocean."

With this complimentary paragraph Arthur Moeller van den Bruck begins an article in a recent issue of the German review *Zeitgenossen*. Comparing the people of the United States with their original English forebears, Herr van den Bruck declares that they have surpassed their nearest kin.

America, in its relation toward a country of England's civilization, is like Sparta to Corinth, or Rome to Carthage. Sparta could not hinder the fate of Greece, because she stood alone, and Athenian culture was already too high to absorb Spartan ethics. But in Rome every individual stood for the whole community, and as there every Roman was first of all a Roman, so in America every American is first of all an American,—i. e., a man with the consciousness that the one thing needful is not to communicate and to perpetuate the vices of a race, but the virtues. These virtues are so great, so powerful, so far reaching, that they have already made of America at least a country of ethical beauty. This, too, may be called only ethical civilization, but at any rate it differs from a merely economic state of society, of which England is the example, as culture differs from civilization. So, after all, it is best to give America credit with having what it really possesses and

what makes its importance,—an ethical culture. It is splendid to see how American life, which forced European outcasts upon the prairie and the aboriginal forest, has hardened into an inexorable morality, which now binds the life of the nation,—the family, the judicial, the political life,—until it is unassailable.

As to the political and economic corruption which, he admits, is unfortunately rife in our land, this German writer says:

The Puritan elements which the country taught to work, not only to pray, were joined in its making by criminal elements, which somehow had to express themselves criminally. But in the essential, the central, not the peripheric, energy of the nation, in the typical character of the race thus evolved, they reverted to the contrary; and in the will of its spiritual leaders America has become the country of a government based upon the acceptance of freely accepted but firmly binding laws, rooted in the conviction of the worth and weight of human dignity and mutual consolidation, and ending in a vitally moral philosophy, although not the prudishly moral of England. So much is certain: if the American nation can give mankind any great value, it will be a new, a modern justice, born out of the Roman essence of American righteousness,—such justice as we need and must have to restore order to our life, not according to dead moralistic formulas, but according to living human ideas, and at last make our conceptions of power and evolution, of will and fate, applicable to reality. This task alone would give the American nation a world-commanding position in the world's history.

But it has already taken a step beyond it, concludes Herr van den Bruck, the step from ethical to æsthetical culture. It has no original music, for that is known to be limited to the primitive melody of negro songs. It has not evolved original painting, for it remained dependent upon England and France. But it has developed an original, an American, literature: its philosophy has been crystallized in words, in parables:

Even with Poe, that poetic cross between the new and the old world, traditional romantic

spirit gave birth to one fundamentally American. Then came Whitman, America's greatest promise, a phenomenon such as Rome never had and only Greece possessed. At once it became evident that the American national soil also contained metaphysical forces; moreover, that it was possible with that same mysterious energy which had forced American soil to yield a new civilization to wring from it not only metaphysical, but also æsthetical, forces. Walt Whitman himself, the marvelous old man, that intellectual giant, that infinite brain, thinking, revolving eternities and evolving creations, and yet feeling at one with the smallest and the most human expressions of life, he in whose shadow many generations can live and work: Walt Whitman himself stood there, as the poet of applied monism, as the father of a new mythology, of reality, as the seer of an inner Americanism. Up to this day he stands alone; no other has joined him; this only shows how far-reaching were his gifts; so far, that for decades, and perhaps centuries, they will suffice for the American people, and it will be unable to do anything more than to absorb the spirit revealed by him and instill it into the life from which it originally emanated. The American nation is a serious and a sensible nation; it knows naught but its energy and the aims of its energy; it is the incarnate conquest of all that is problematic: therefore it will not scatter its forces in many poets, but if it produces some, it will have room only for such as give it what is absolutely needful, while all others it will consider as idlers.

Guided by this seriousness and good sense, recent American literature has endeavored rather to give the world a logical and concrete expression of its Americanism,—whether it be formulated as a view of life or a philosophy of the world,—than to surrender to fanciful and abstract reproductions. But no more than a nation that has produced a Dostoyevsky and a Tolstoy can ever forfeit its national existence, can a nation that has produced a Whitman stifle the voice once heard into eternal silence. With Walt Whitman the proof had been brought that in the American nation, as it has developed into a race, art exists, new and great, wild and immortal art,—and that was enough. When the moment comes for the American people to need new works, this art will once more become creative.

## WHY RUSSIA LAGS BEHIND.

PROF. IVAN OZEROV, writing in one of the recent issues of the Moscow daily *Russkoye Slovo* (the *Russian Word*) gives an interesting sketch, strengthened by statistical data, of the backward position Russia holds in the family of nations from an economic point of view. "We have to confess openly," says the professor, "that we work but little and learn little. This is the reason why in all domains of activity the foreigners are always ahead of us. They also get the best of us even in our own mar-

kets." He justifies the accusation made against the higher bureaucracy of doing very little work, but thinks that this is a defect inherent in all Russians. He goes on to say:

For a long time we were deprived of the highest enjoyment,—the satisfaction of creating something. We have now set to work; but at the beginning the work is rather hard and does not satisfy us. Like the artist who in his early career can accomplish but little for lack of technical skill, and who becomes dissatisfied with the results of his work and often ready to give it up, so our early period of learning is full of

disappointments. Much work and will-power are necessary to go through all these trials and obstacles, and this faculty, according to Balzac, distinguishes the genius from the ordinary mortal.

Russian society, the professor asserts, has not been noted, of late, for the necessary endurance and skill to work methodically. This society would like to reap without sowing, to paint great pictures without the necessary studies in art. Therefore the productions of Russians bear the stamp of incompleteness. "It is essential first to acquire the technique of creative power, to raise the standard of the lower and higher schools, and to educate a new generation with different habits and manners, with a great thirst for knowledge and for practical work.

Just see how they work in the United States! What energy they develop there! What schools they have established, and what a new type of man they have created on the other side of the ocean! How much they spend on education, and how well the citizens understand the necessity for it! One Rockefeller has lately donated at once \$32,000,000 for educational purposes, and during his lifetime he has spent for the same purposes up to \$150,000,000, which is 300,000,000 rubles. Besides, the United States is free from militarism: that cancer, which is eating away Europe.

The professor refers to his preceding articles, in which he had already shown how little energy the United States army withdraws from productive work, and is surprised to find how insignificant is the national debt of the United States compared with that of other countries. In general, he states, the condition of the United States can be fairly described as follows:

The national debt is 3 per cent. of the total debt of the world, the population 4.8 per cent., the navy 9 per cent., the returns of work 20 per cent., the national wealth 25 per cent., the production of gold 25 per cent., the wheat crop 25 per cent., steam power (in horsepower) 26 per cent., deposits in savings banks 36 per cent., production of cast iron 37.5 per cent., dry goods 37.6 per cent., meat products 38 per cent., coal 40 per cent., steel 40 per cent., railroads 40 per cent., expenditures for public education 40 per cent., petroleum 50 per cent., copper 60 per cent., life insurance 67 per cent., cotton crop 78 per cent. From this it is evident that only 3 per cent. of the universal debt of the world is owed by the United States, while it possesses 25 per cent. of the total wealth; that means a quarter of the wealth of the whole world. Thirty-six per cent. of the productive power of the world works for them. For public education they spend two-fifths of the total expenditure on education of the entire globe.

It may be, says Dr. Ozerov further, that these figures are somewhat exaggerated in

favor of the United States, but "it is clear that the country is progressing marvelously, and this, thanks to the spirit of energy and initiative which is cultivated there."

In the United States they work upon the development of man and understand that everything is in him, and that only he, the man, can call out to life the resources of wealth. Man is transformed into a magician who accomplishes wonders.

If we put Russia,—which is large in area, with a population double of that of the United States,—side by side with this colossal wonderland, what, he exclaims, an insignificant rôle does Russia play in the economic circulation, not only as compared with America, but also as compared with other countries! Ozerov then takes up the balance of trade (the figures are for a few years past), and finds that England has done business for £877,000,000, Germany for £517,000,000, the United States for £459,000,000, France £455,000,000, Austria £145,000,000, Russia £135,000,000, and Italy £128,000,000. Russia's part in the world's trade is only 5 per cent. "All the other countries are progressing remarkably, but Russia remains immovable."

We are inclined to boast about some branches of our industries,—i. e., coal and cotton goods,—but when we put our industries side by side with the industries of the world we see clearly how humble a position Russia holds even on these lines. Her coal production was 12,800,000 tons out of 723,617,836 tons of the coal production of the whole world. The United States is coming in with 228,717,579 tons. Do we not possess wealth? We are wealthy, very wealthy, but we sleep, and our wealth sleeps in the bosom of the earth. We do not need to mention our navy here! Russia will have to make all efforts to create a new navy. How far back we are in the construction of railroads, telegraphs, and other roads and ways of communication! But while we produce little our public debt grows and grows and, what is still worse, its greater part we owe to foreigners. To pay the interest of our debts we have to sell our last crumbs and send the amount abroad. A hard position indeed!

At the conclusion the professor states that Russia must be enriched by capital, and if its own capital is not sufficient foreign capital must be invited. Russia must not fear to grant concessions for the equipment of the country with railroads. The engagement of foreign capital will raise the productive power of the country. Some of the industrial groups of Russia may not like the competition, but the interests of the country should be placed above those of any individual.

## THE GERMAN-AMERICAN REPUBLIC THAT FAILED.

THE great "War of Liberation" against the victorious and usurping Napoleon aroused a splendid outburst of nationalism and patriotism which lay dormant in the German people. High hopes that this newly awakened spirit would be broadened and maintained were cherished by the choicer elements of the German nation, but all such hopes received their deathblow when, after the struggle, the different German governments entered upon a course of ruthless repression and reaction. Despairing of any chances of betterment at home, radical spirits conceived the idea of founding a state in North America. Herman Haupt, writing in the *Deutsche Revue*, gives a highly interesting account of this project, and of the circumstances that led to its conception, based upon hitherto unpublished documents.

In 1814 the opposition between Austria and Prussia had become so acute that a war seemed imminent; the German societies matured a plan to found a great secret union which should ramify throughout Germany, and whose watchword should be the unifying of Germany under the guidance of Prussia.

Directly upon the organization of the union, its leader, Counselor Karl Hoffman, entered into relations with Prince Hardenberg, who fully approved his views and eagerly furthered his efforts. The unfortunate turn of Prussian politics after the conclusion of the Holy Alliance put a sudden end, however, to the Chancellor's intimate connection with the secret union. But when the order for its disbandment was issued at Berlin, it was found that the spirits which had been evoked to strengthen Prussia's position, could not so easily be exorcised. At the moment when Prussia seemed to renounce its national task and constitutionalism as well, we find most of the members of the union turning with passionate bitterness to radical democracy, whose germs had been imbibed from the French Revolution. Opposition to the newly created political conditions in Germany assumed its sharpest form among the "Blacks" of Giessen, who joined the other radical groups. The Follen brothers, its leaders, in their "Outlines for a Future Constitution of the Empire," disclaimed, on principle, all connection with historic tradition, looking to a republican form of government as the only salvation. This was the answer of ardent youth to the Acts of the German Confederation: "The most ignoble constitution which has ever been imposed by native rulers upon a great civilized nation," says Treitschke in his "History of Germany." When in 1819 Kotzebue, the widely reputed tool of Russia, was assassinated by one of the student-body, Sand, Karl Follen and his "Unconditionals" confidently expected it would be a signal for a general uprising of the people, the founding of a German-Christian

free state. Their disappointment was all the keener on finding that the masses were not roused from their apathy. With the muzzling of the press, the suppression of academic freedom, the persecution of the most eminent patriots throughout Germany, Karl Follen, despite his iron persistence, was forced to recognize that his rôle, and that of men of his mind, was played out in Germany.

We possess a remarkable evidence of this in a memoir by Follen, written in 1819, found among the papers of his intimate, Ludwig Snell, that acquaints us with his plan, which was the founding of an ideal German state in North America by the combined democrats of Germany.

Since it seems hopeless to accomplish any good at home, what remains is to seek an asylum of freedom in a foreign land, the United States being the only one to be considered. Follen entertained the highest hopes of what a German educational institution, representing all branches of knowledge, might accomplish. It was, firstly, to serve as a refuge for the politically persecuted; furthermore, to strengthen the German-Americans' love for the German genius, language, and culture. If, as Follen deemed, the highest ideal of the American commonwealth was the realization of liberty and equality in its purest form, Germany, as the center of modern culture, would imbue America with that spiritual element which must form the basis of its strivings as a great world-power. This contemplated state, which was to be represented in Congress, might indeed become a model for the fatherland, an effective factor in its liberation. A few days after Follen's delivery of his memorial to Snell, it was seized on the occasion of the latter's apprehension. Karl Follen, who was to be tried at Giessen for being its author, fled, and, with many other liberal-minded scholars, found refuge in Switzerland, figuring as instructor of law at the University of Basel from 1821 to 1824. When, in the latter year, Austria and Prussia demanded his extradition, on account of his new political intrigues, he fled to the United States, where his brilliant lectures on German literature were a powerful influence in familiarizing American circles with German science and poesy.

While Karl Follen, it appears, had abandoned the idea of an emigration *en masse*, it was resumed by his brother Paul, in 1833, when the prospect of a freer development in Germany had again vanished. The commonwealth to be formed was to "discard all notions of caste, petty subservience to fashion pampering of self." The spot selected was Arkansas, then not yet a State. The first colony, 500 strong, under Paul Follen's and Münch's direction, which started in 1834, was to be fortified yearly by other German colonies, until they could join the Union as a German free state. The constitution of the

first colony was fixed in advance to the minutest detail, one of the provisions being the prohibition of holding slaves on the pain of exclusion. The project, conceived with the highest ideals, proved a complete failure, owing to inadequate preparation and unfortunate occurrences. Paul Follen, who parted in displeasure from his countrymen, saw them scatter in all directions, and he himself

succumbed to a tropical fever on his Missouri farm, in 1844. Frederick Münch struggled bravely to success, worked effectively in the cause of abolition, displaying, besides, great literary activity. One of the most esteemed of the old generation of German-Americans, he maintained to his death, which occurred in 1881, the spirit of freedom, the idealism that animated his youth.

## THE FIRST SELF-GOVERNING JEWISH COMMUNITY SINCE THE FALL OF JERUSALEM.

UNDER this striking title Dr. David Blaustein, superintendent of the Educational Alliance, designed to help the incoming Hebrew immigrant and make a good American citizen of him, contributes an article to the September number of the *Circle*, in which he tells us of the gratifying results so far achieved by the Hebrew colony at Woodbine, N. J. This colony has been in existence as a chartered borough for four years. The REVIEW, in December, 1900, printed a

descriptive article about this colony, but, as Dr. Blaustein graphically indicates, important things have been done since the publication of that article.

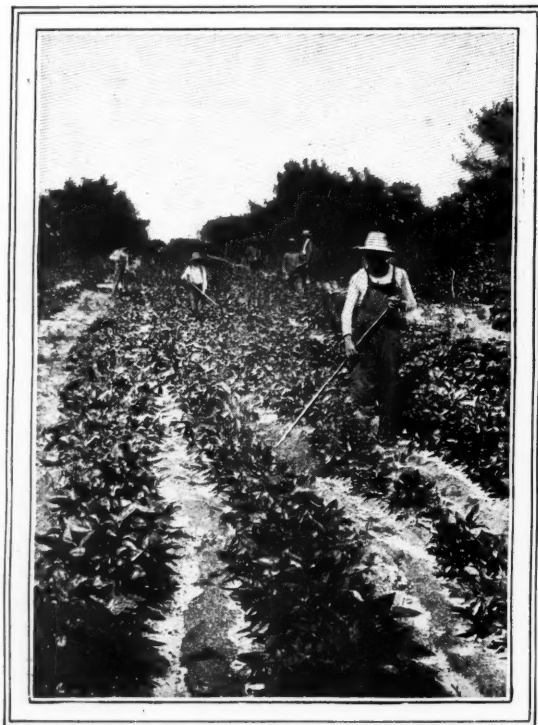
The most persistent misrepresentation of the modern Jew, says Dr. Blaustein, is the statement that he is a non-producer, and will not work on the land. In reality, "after being penned in cities for all these centuries, he is making a beginning toward a return to the old pastoral life of Palestine. . . .

His progress is steady and his inspiration is in the thought that he is merely taking up the cruelly broken traditions of his race."

There are to-day, we are told, five Jewish settlements in southern New Jersey,—one of them being Woodbine,—entirely self-governing. There are also settlements of Jewish farmers in Massachusetts and Connecticut, as well as the beginnings of others in the Dakotas, Michigan and Illinois. In Arpin, Wis., a colony has been organized on the lines of Woodbine, embodying its principles and profiting by its experience. As to the history and achievements of Woodbine, which is the parent and type of them all, Dr. Blaustein says:

After sixteen years we find at Woodbine a comfortable community of about 2500 souls, self-governing, with a well-ordered set of local rules and regulations, its mortgages nearly all paid off, its public and agricultural schools and its library the pride of the country,—a town electric-lighted, modern, sanitary. . . . There are only sixteen Gentile settlers, who, however, live in peace and friendliness with their genuinely Jewish neighbors.

The settlers at Woodbine are



JEWISH AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AT WOODBINE.

mostly Russian Jews, with some from Galicia and Roumania.

They came from various stations in life, and brought with them many different views on politics and religion. They were all one, however, in their desire to keep out of the large cities and to help others to keep out. When it was found that the soil would not support all the settlers, industries of various kinds were started, and now Woodbine has nearly everything that could be found in a representative American town. Everything has grown naturally, and although the Baron de Hirsch Fund supplied loans at the beginning, these have been nearly all paid back. Woodbine was founded in 1891 by the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund in connection with a committee of immigrants. Several little Jewish communities were already prospering in southern New Jersey, or they were at least holding their own, so these seventy-five Russian immigrants were minded to follow suit. They had 5,300 acres of land covered with scrub-oak and stunted pine and a great deal of patient endurance. They had also a good superintendent, Prof. H. L. Sabsovich, whose insight into men and things and whose unfailing enthusiasm were to help them in many a hard place. Thus equipped, they started in. The settlers had many disappointments. The fact that the soil required so much fertilizing and that there were so few local markets was against their immediate success. They had, too, an idea that is thoroughly characteristic of the ghetto Jew, who has through all the ages preserved a passionate attachment to his ancient home. The Woodbine settlers, in the joy of their return to the land, wanted to be as were their forefathers, and the crop which most attracted them was



A DAIRY-FARMING CLASS THAT DOES NOT DEPEND ON THEORY.

that of Palestine,—the grape. The soil of southern New Jersey did not respond properly to this poetic and pathetic impulse, so the pioneers to a great extent gave it up and turned to the commonplace sweet potato and made a success of that. Nowadays things are vastly improved agriculturally. The establishment of factory industries created, at the very door of the farmers, a considerable demand for their produce. They arranged to sell their fruit and vegetables at seashore resorts. They learned experience by their failures,—above all, they profited by the establishment of an agricultural school.

The industrial side of Woodbine life, Dr. Blaustein has informed us, has developed naturally and healthily.

A good many farm-hands who had come out to help in summer were anxious to stay instead of returning to the cities, and a number of workmen who had helped in building the houses, taking a liking to the place, sought only a reason-



A VIEW OF WOODBINE, N. J., THE JEWISH COLONY.

able chance of employment. A knitting-mill, a factory for ladies' waists, and a hat factory started things industrially. Later on came a machine-shop and a clothing factory. The son of one of the pioneers added a wholesale slaughter-house and cold-storage plant. The industries and the farming have each helped the other along. It need hardly be added that the factories are of the "model" variety, with plenty of air-space and windows. The average earnings are actually somewhat less than in the city, but this inferiority is only apparent, for nearly every settled workingman owns his house, wholly or in part, and has a garden where he raises vegetables and fruit enough to save a considerable expenditure. The interest on the mortgage and the payment of the principal do not amount to what rent would be in the city. The Woodbine Building and Loan Association has done a good work in teaching the habit of saving and in helping people to own their own houses.

Further, in the matter of education, which always has been a passion with the Jews, the following indicates the achievements at this Jewish town in New Jersey:

Fifteen boys formed the nucleus of the school in 1894. Up to date about 500 pupils have profited by its instruction, and the dormitory now accommodates about 100 boys. Some of the alumni have gone to agricultural colleges, and some are doing good work for the Department of Agriculture. The majority begin to farm as soon as they graduate. They frequently save enough to start soon to pay for a farm of their own. The Baron de Hirsch trustees help with loans, but not until the graduate has proved his seriousness. Boys from Woodbine school have

found excellent positions on farms and in gardens away from their town, since it is the best school of its kind in that part of New Jersey.

... The percentage of Jewish students in Russian universities is most strictly limited, or they would enter in large numbers. Even as it is, the Russian Jew has an acute and educated mind; though it has usually been trained on Talmudic rather than on general lore. The Woodbine settlers did their best, from the start, to supply a good education to their children, but in 1904, when the pupils numbered 561, they spent \$15,000 for a school building, modern and up to date. The last year's work takes up high-school subjects. The Woodbine kindergarten was the first in Cape May County. The building is used also as a high school where immigrants may learn English branches, and thither flock all the grown-up newcomers. There is also a Hebrew school, where children learn the "sacred tongue" and Jewish history. This is free to those who cannot pay, but in most cases tuition-fees are charged.

Many other facts to the everlasting credit of this little colony are given by Dr. Blau-stein, closing with this significant paragraph:

Of the \$25,382.38 actually raised by taxation during the years 1904, 1905, and 1906, a little over one-half was spent for the public schools. Only \$150 was appropriated for the poor, and this was not half expended, and what was spent went not to Woodbiners, but mostly to destitute non-Jews who "happened along" after the fashion of tramps. There has been but one arrest in Woodbine, a "drunk and disorderly" Gentile from the neighborhood.

## APOSTASY AMONG THE JEWS.

IS the Jew as we once knew him, and not so very long ago either, passing with other institutions and types of the old order? It would seem so. Even in New York or London or Vienna, where a ghost of the mediæval ghetto still lingers in the poorer quarters, we rarely find, nowadays, the knight of the three hats and the hook nose, so grotesquely garbed and so unblushingly commercial. Here and there throughout the world a poor Jew is to be met, content with his lot, careless of the superfluity and reckless of the fact that his brethren now hold in their hands the destinies of great nations, that they control in the greater measure all those forces which go to make up civilization, that with their social and political emancipation now assured, they are aiming at the material mastery of the world.

M. Paul Bernard, writing in the *Etudes* (Paris), gives us a startling picture of modern Jewry, the heights to which it has

reached, the transformations it has undergone, and, most significant of all, its lapse from the spirit and teaching of the Hebrew prophets. He says:

In a relatively short space of time an extraordinary transformation has taken place in the essential character and characteristics of the Jewish race. Beyond his love of gain and his genius for business, nothing remains to him of the traditional Jew, not even his Jewish nose, which is disappearing with his old-time attachment to his customs, his language, and his own particular rites. No longer will he recognize his Judaism; he is now particularly active in denying it. Alas for his religion, it has gone with the rest of his institutions, and he hardly knows, if he ever sees, the Talmud and the Old Testament. His synagogues are deserted, and, by a marvelous freak of destiny, it is to the Christian temples that he turns, to the erstwhile accursed and anathematized churches of the persecuting Gentile. The ghetto is dead or in decay, and Judaism is covering itself with everything that is most aggressively modern, in the hope of hiding every evidence of its origin. For some this means nothing short of the return to the prom-

ised land, that return which they have looked for through long ages of persecution and suffering. For others it means death and all the woes that come with apostasy to the renegade. A movement has been active for some years to stay the Christianization of the Jews, but even their rabbis and their chief men declare that there is little ground for hope in a Jewish revival.

At the present moment, M. Bernard asserts, there are about 11,150,000 Jews in the world. Over 8,750,000 of these live in Europe, 1,600,000 in America, 360,000 in Africa, 342,000 in Asia, and some 17,000 in Australia. Of all capitals in the world, New York has the greatest Jewish population,—namely, 700,000; Vienna has a Jewish population of 130,000, Berlin 95,000, London 80,000, and Jerusalem 30,000. The task of enumerating the conversions to Christianity, of this large body of Hebrews, has been successfully attempted by the German writer and missionary, Le Roy, who has devoted his life to the evangelization of the Jewish race. In his "Judentaufen (Jewish baptisms) im 19 Jahrhundert," he shows, from the statistics of churches, that some 250,000 Jews went over to Christianity in the last century. Of these, 73,000 passed to the evangelical churches, 58,000 to Catholicism, 75,000 to the Greek church, and 20,000 to various other sects. Great Britain gained 23,000 converts and America 11,000. It is to be noted that the figures given are only approximations and are the result of researches in registries most easily available. In Germany, between 1880 and 1905, 10,000 conversions were made; in Vienna, during the same period, 10,000; in Budapest, at least 30,000, and in Russia, during the past forty years, in St. Petersburg and Moscow alone, over 30,000. In the five years, 1900-1905, 2517 conver-

sions to Christianity were effected in Germany. Says M. Bernard:

When one considers the odium which must attach to any Jewish adult who forswears the religion of his ancestors, one can realize the importance of this Christianizing movement among the Jews. The doctors of the temple declare it to be the saddest page in their entire history, and, strangest of all, they find it, that these conversions, or perversions they would say, take place among teachers and men of enlightenment. Yet there is another source of depletion in the House of Israel. It is the curse of mixed marriages. The Sanhedrim will pardon anything but a civil marriage or a mixed one. Nevertheless, the percentage of these marriages is ever on the increase. Two per cent. of marriages in Austria, are mixed; 6 per cent. in Hungary; in Budapest alone 18 per cent. In Denmark the percentage is 43, and in Sweden it is still higher. In Prussia, during 1905, of 3054 marriages, 507 were mixed,—that is, over 17 per cent. It is evident, then, that Jewish-Christian marriages have become to a great extent fashionable and that nothing in the way of a religious ban can stop them.

The establishment within the past twenty years,—since 1875, to be exact,—of societies for the conversion of Jews in many countries, has not, says M. Bernard, been without its own particular effect on the Christianization of Israel. In London alone there are thirty societies having this object. One of them has a yearly budget of \$230,000, with fifty-two missions in different parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. In the United States there are some twenty similar organizations, with 150 missionaries. France has but one Jewish mission and one evangelist, M. J. Kruger. Everything points to the crumbling of Judaism, concludes M. Bernard, and from the point of view of Jewish faith alone it is certain that a melancholy future awaits what remains of old Israel.

### "A YANKEE TILT FOR AN EMPIRE."

A PROLONGED diplomatic duel between two Americans for the existence of the second oldest nation in the world is the interesting theme of an article on Korean politics which is contributed by William T. Ellis to *Harper's Weekly*, under the title, "A Yankee Tilt for an Empire." Mr. Ellis, in tracing the diplomatic history which lies behind the recent appearance at the Hague Conference of the unauthorized Korean delegation and the subsequent abdication of the Korean Emperor, tells us that

for years two Americans have been contesting at Seoul to settle the fate of the Hermit Kingdom. Mr. Homer B. Hulbert has staked his all to save Korea from Japan; Mr. W. D. Stevens is the champion of the Mikado's empire. Hulbert has been known for years as the doughty champion of Korean interests in that able little periodical printed in English, the *Korean Review*. Stevens was for years the Japanese official adviser at Washington. "In sheer ability he is probably Hulbert's superior, but the latter has an

audacious courage, an outspokenness, and a willingness to take big risks, which qualities often give him the advantage." After tracing the history of intrigue, disorder, and guile which has been so characteristic of Korean character and which need not be recapitulated here, Mr. Ellis brings the situation up to the entrance of the two Yankee duelists, as he calls them. The situation was then "calling for the Occidental type of brains and the Occidental cosmopolitanism."

Japan had the right man at hand. W. D. Stevens had been the confidential adviser of her legation at Washington for several years. He had previously been in the Foreign Office at Tokio, whither he had been called from a subordinate position in the American legation. He is a typical modern American man of affairs, the sort to be seen walking self-confidently downtown between nine and ten any morning. He is master of the "*suaviter in modo*"; he knows men; he knows the world; he knows how to handle big things, and how to create impressions and influence popular sentiment. His well-trained legal brain is responsible for not a few of the measures which have enhanced Marquis Ito's reputation.

#### THE JAPANESE STRATEGY.

So Stevens was installed,—grim irony!—as "adviser to the Korean Emperor," and paid from the Korean treasury. He speaks sardonically of "my imperial master," but he

goes up the hill to the residence of Marquis Ito for his orders.

He was, in a sense, the Emperor's jailer; and he refused me permission to see his royal prisoner. That there might be no misunderstanding as to the status of the case, I had the refusal confirmed by Marquis Ito himself after an hour's conversation with that interesting old gentleman. Of course, I was more interested, as a journalist, in confirming the report that the King was a prisoner in Japan's hands than I was in seeing that timorous King himself. Stevens is a charming man for a journalist to meet; I could wish he were in Congress, for he is still a well-posted and ardent American. But he is loyal to the polite nation which he has so long served with skill; and of a piece with the loyalty is his detestation of Hulbert.

As to the "nervous, black-bearded Yankee schoolmaster," as Mr. Ellis calls Hulbert, he is no mean opponent to be reckoned with.

He first went to Korea twenty years ago, under appointment from the American Government, at the request of Korea for educators. With a bent for writing, he had put out numerous educational publications in the vernacular, and he has issued two books upon Korea in this country. He is the foremost living authority upon things Korean. His primary formidableness, though, comes from his authorship of the *Korean Review*, a little blue-backed monthly, of the sort issued by back-country colleges and struggling charitable societies. But Hulbert has made it pay expenses, with a trifle over.

HULBERT'S "GINGER, RATTLESNAKES, AND DYNAMITE."

That unpretentious little *Korean Review*, which an American exchange editor would scarcely look at twice, is "filled with ginger, rattlesnakes, and dynamite."

Hulbert may not be discreet, but he is plucky, and he straightway became the outspoken organ of Korea's cause against the Japanese. He told just the things that were least palatable to the dominant nation; the sort of literature that made entertaining and informing reading for the closely knit foreign communities of the Far East. Hulbert quickly became a pro-Korean news center, for he is close to King and nation, and trusted by them. Indeed, he is their one white adviser of proved loyalty, and upon his knowledge of the big world they depend. They sent him to America with a plea that the American Government adhere to its special treaty with Korea, and not permit Japan to take in charge the nation.

But the plea found only deaf ears at Washington. A still greater evidence of the natives' confidence in him is the fact that he has bought, for a penny apiece, and will return upon demand, the titles to hundreds of Korean properties. I saw the big bundle; and it held wrapped up in its motley pages the story of an ancient nation's fall. The reason these properties are put into Hulbert's keeping is that the Japanese have cultivated a pleasant habit of chucking the native out of his house, shop, or farm without so much as



KOREA'S CHAMPION,—MR. HOMER B. HULBERT.

saying "by your leave." They cannot be quite so summary with a foreigner, although they did lay violent hands upon a prominent British resident of Seoul. He, being a missionary, pocketed the outrage "for the sake of the work."

Right here it may be remarked, parenthetically, that the greatest ally the Yankee missionary has in his duel on behalf of Korea with his compatriot who flies Japan's colors is the rapid Christianization of Korea. A phenomenal "revival," which is bringing thousands of natives into the churches, synchronizes with Japan's efforts to extinguish the national life. "Curiously and perhaps characteristically, the Christian Koreans manifest a stamina and a plucky steadfastness that have several times balked Japan's purposes in northern Korea. The missionaries, so far as I could learn, refuse to meddle in the political situation, even when they themselves as well as their converts are sufferers."

Hulbert's most effective weapon is publicity. "It is publicity that Japan wants least in this ticklish Korean business."

She strove sedulously, up to the time of the appearance of the Korean delegation at The Hague, to keep the big world in total ignorance of the acute crisis in Korea. There was one neighbor, however, from whom she could not keep the story of what was happening; for China has never withdrawn her eyes from Korea. A young Chinese in Seoul committed suicide, several months ago, in order to attract the attention of his country to the way Japan acts when in power, so that China may beware of the "friendly offices" of her progressive neighbor. That young man was honored by a monster memorial meeting in Tientsin, and his family pensioned by the Chinese.

#### THE DENOUEMENT AT THE HAGUE.

As to the latest phase of the duel, Mr. Ellis says:

Korea got to the doors of The Hague with her plea, and the world knows it. Hulbert had the authorization from the Emperor for some such move in his possession; it is amazing that the alert Stevens, backed by Japan's ubiquitous secret police, should not have known of it long ago, for Hulbert is not cautious. The plot to get out of the country certain Korean leaders, to participate in this mission to The Hague, succeeded, despite Japan's refusal to allow Koreans to emigrate. Stevens was for the moment caught napping, and Hulbert has scored heavily in drawing the attention of civilization to a condition which he claims would not be permitted if known among the nations. His adversary showed his power by having the doors of The Hague slammed in the noses of the Korean delegation; where the diplomatic manipulation of the officialdom of nations is concerned Stevens is a master, and Hulbert has hardly qualified as a



Photograph by Clinedinst.

JAPAN'S CHAMPION,—MR. W. D. STEVENS.

pupil. But the latter knows the Rooseveltian art of appealing directly to the old-fashioned sentiments of the common people, and the man proficient in this is usually an effective fighter. Certainly Hulbert succeeded in administering a severe blow to Japan's international prestige. Stevens, or the Japanese, played into Hulbert's hands when, in anger over the appearance of the Korean delegation at The Hague, they compelled the King to abdicate. This demand upon the King ostensibly came from the Korean cabinet, but the latter are only Japanese tools, as is evident from the cabled reports that the Japanese troops have to protect them from the Korean populace. The tumultuous times which followed the abdication also served Hulbert's purpose, for they made Korea the focus of the whole world's interest, and caused a general feeling of sympathy for the King and the patriots, such as the "under dog" usually receives. This prepares the way for Hulbert's appeal to civilization.

After calling at The Hague to further the work that the Korean native delegation had attempted, he hastened to America, where he now is, preparing to urge this country to stand by its old treaty of special friendship for the Emperor Chosen. He says he can prove that America's commercial, as well as political, interests are suffering by reason of the Japanese usurpation of power in the peninsula. From overseas he may yet be able to deliver heavy thrusts at his adversary, while the latter, Stevens, is seen to be getting in effective work for Japan at the Seoul end of the cables. Whose the victory will be remains to be seen.

## THE CITY AND ITS MILK SUPPLY.

NOTWITHSTANDING that we have meat-inspection laws, pure-food laws, vegetable-inspection laws, and regulations in reference to the sale of drugs, we have given scant attention to the sale of the food of the infant,—milk. In our great cities out of every ten babes two die from diseases of the digestive system before reaching the fifth year. They come from "the narrow ways of the city," and disappear quickest during June, July, and August. Milk is served raw and enters every household. It offers lodgment to evil bacteria. Hence the necessity for proper milk-inspection laws.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for August Mr. Hollis Godfrey points out the dangers incident to our carelessness. "Pure milk," says he, "is whole milk from a clean, healthy animal." Such is practically sterile and if given to the consumer in that state is safe. Every hour after it leaves the creature that produced it its dangers increase. Berlin, for instance, reports that its inhabitants consume daily 300 pounds of barnyard refuse in their milk supply. "If that is true of Berlin," says he, "a city of extraordinary cleanliness, what must happen in our cities here?"

Moisture, warmth, and food develop bacterial hosts. Milk supplies all three. All bacteria are not harmful. The acid-producing kind cause milk to turn sour and are practically harmless. The putrefactive bacteria are introduced through filth, and this class is most dangerous to the child, producing cholera infantum. Pathogenic bacteria, or disease germs proper, come in a way

easily preventable. They are transmitted from handlers who are diseased, or from persons who have been in contact with sufferers, or from adulteration with a disease-infected water supply. Bacteria of all classes rob the milk of its nutrient effect and increase like wildfire.

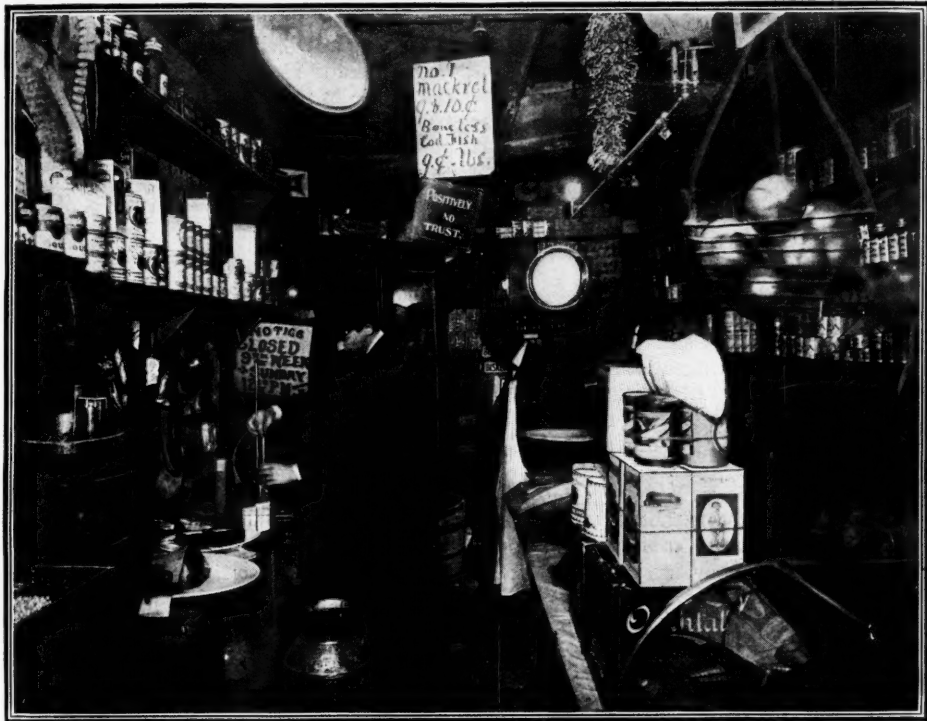
The tendency for unrighteous gain in the milk business is a great evil. In St. Louis it is estimated that over 1600 gallons of cream is removed each day, a loss of \$900,000 to consumers annually, which falls most heavily upon the poor. In New York milkmen's frauds net them \$10,000 each day. Two factors to be considered in the control of milk, says he, are bacterial cleanliness and the necessity for whole, unadulterated milk. The first necessitates a consideration of what a dairy farm should be. Good air, free ventilation, and good drainage are essential; also a cool milkroom and scrupulously clean receptacles.

These conditions do not exist in a majority of dairy farms. Milk comes from afar, has long delays, and reaches the city anywhere from sixteen to forty hours old, with accompanying millions of bacteria, usually. Dirty barns and, consequently, dirty cows, infect the milk. The food of the animal must be good and ample if standard milk is desired. Cheap grains from brewery or distillery are unsuitable. Unclean milkers, unwashed dishes, and unswept floors are the ever-present sources of danger. Cleanliness is the great solution. Bottling on the street at the door of the consumer, instead of in the milkhouse, is another element of danger, because of certain contamination from dust, flies, and dirty bottles.

A proper dairy farm has a milkhouse separated from the barn. Its milkers are clean and clad in white, carrying covered pails. They do not enter the milkhouse, but each pours his milk from an outside passage into an aerator, wherein it is cooled to thirty-six or forty degrees Fahrenheit, and then run direct into sterile bottles, capped and placed on ice. These precautions assure the consumer pure and wholesome milk.



INSPECTOR TESTING MILK ON TRAIN TO NEW YORK CITY.



INSPECTING MILK IN A GROCERY STORE IN THE TENEMENT DISTRICT OF NEW YORK CITY.

With the bacteriologist bending over his microscope, and standing between the children and death, and a law to regulate the quality of the milk with a sufficient number of inspectors, we may cope with the evils of contaminated milk. Boiling milk to 212 degrees Fahrenheit for ten minutes kills all living organisms, but seriously affects its composition, robbing it of its constituents and impairing its digestibility. Serious intestinal illness of children has been caused by the constant use of milk so treated. Sterilization, or this process, is not a pronounced success. Pasteurization, or subjecting milk for twenty minutes to a temperature of not under 155 degrees nor over 159 degrees, destroys the more dangerous bacteria, and is a possible safeguard for families unable to obtain sanitary milk.

When a milk-wagon bears on its sides the words, "Certified Milk," the consumer knows that the firm from whence the milk comes has been inspected, and that the fluid is delivered in a satisfactory way. "But all attempts to create proper conditions," he sanely remarks, "have one difficulty,—they cost good money; and when we consider the

low rate at which milk is now sold we are forced to question whether it is possible for the dairy farmer to live and supply clean milk at anywhere near the present rate. The alarming increase in the cost of latter-day living falls sorely on a great part of our population, but should we complain of the extra cost of the food of our children when we pay ungrudgingly for many luxuries? The American pays from 8 to 15 cents extra a pound to get the choice cut of meat, and he considers an extra cigar or two a day a mere trifle. Can he logically refuse to spend the comparatively small extra amount which may mean life and strength to his child? But paying a larger milk bill is not enough. Each consumer must see to it that every cent of the increased price stands for an increased excellence of product."

Thus does he summarize: "First, the modern study of milk tends to one end, the exclusion of bacteria by cleanliness, not their destruction by heat. In general, however, it considers pasteurization a fairly satisfactory substitute where pure milk cannot be obtained. Second, mortality statistics tend to prove that exclusion is necessary for the child

and for the nation. It may be that at the present moment we are a little weary of reform. The pendulum of warning may have gone too far in some directions, but in one it has not gone far enough. The lives of the city children hang in the balance to-day. If there is any means by which we can bring back ruddy cheeks and healthy bodies to

children unjustly deprived of them, if there is any way in which we can lower our present fearful death rate, who of the community can refuse to lend interest or give aid? The trumpet-call which summons should arouse each deadened ear, quicken each dulled soul. It is the call to a new, all-embracing, all-powerful children's crusade."

### DANIEL H. BURNHAM: AMERICAN ARCHITECT.

**S**KILLFUL creative and executive work on the part of architectural specialists is evidenced in nearly all of the great office buildings recently erected and now in course of construction in New York and other important business centers. Occasionally an absence of original treatment, a failure to grasp opportunities, is noted. But, as a whole, our skyscraper edifices loom up silently, yet impressively, as creditable examples of difficulties successfully encountered, tremendous tasks perfectly accomplished by master minds.

The best proof of what is really accomplished in many instances is the eagerness with which the office space is snapped up. The Flatiron Building in New York was an exception in this particular, but just as soon as prospective office renters discovered, by observation, that this unique structure would not blow over when a stiff breeze sprang up, and that there really was ample office room, even at the apex of the triangle, they came in, and many of them seem to enjoy the experience.

This corner building, famous now for several seasons, is the work of a man who has made his mark largely by that and other office-structure creations. In the current *Outlook* Royal Cortissoz tells something of Burnham's record and points out a few reasons why Mr. Burnham has won such rapid and remarkable success as an architectural specialist. The writer observes, regarding the present architectural trend in big cities:

It is customary when dealing with American literature or painting to talk about the growth in this country of intellectual interests and of the love of beauty. We take account of progress made. We speculate as to possible gains in the future. If architecture is our theme, we reflect more particularly on the evolution of an American style. Meanwhile the genius of the American people has fully and conclusively expressed itself, if anywhere, in the domain of practical things, and it has given to architecture not a style but a species,—the office building fifteen or twenty stories high.

Regarding the office-building problem and its effect on architectural ideals, formerly controlled, to a considerable extent, by the traditions of the art, and embracing Doric, Ionic and Corinthian, Tuscan and Composite, Moorish, Arabian and Egyptian, Tudor, Early English and other classic forms and styles, the writer remarks:

The architect is an artist quite as much as the painter, the sculptor, or the musician, and he is loth to abdicate his artistic functions simply because he is confronted by a problem apparently insoluble on a strictly artistic hypothesis. Two elements in that problem drive him almost to despair. His building must be so much greater in height than in depth or breadth that it seems impossible, to begin with, that his composition should have rational proportions. Of course if he could conceive of his building simply as a tower, all might go well; but he is generally hemmed in by other buildings on three sides, and, what is worse, there is his second cruel element to be reckoned with,—the necessity for piercing the façade on every floor with the greatest possible number of windows. There is something grimly humorous about his predicament. Fate, grinning maliciously over his shoulder, drives him into an *impasse*, insisting that his is an engineering problem, not an artistic one, and urging him to make the best of a bad bargain. It is odds, however, that he will kick against the pricks, and move heaven and earth to show that where others have failed he will triumph, turning a skyscraper into a work of art.

The determination of Mr. Burnham to master the skyscraper problem, also some of the obstacles he has had to contend with in carrying out his resolve to make useful yet artistic buildings, are thus described:

Consider the need put before him when he undertook to design them. It was not, in the first place, that they should be beautiful. It was that they should contain so many square feet of well-lighted space for renting purposes, the amount of space that would yield the owner a certain return on his investment. Owners vary in temperament. Some of them realize that a building is the more profitable as it is the more attractive to look upon. But in essentials the demand framed above is the demand made upon all designers of tall office buildings. When they settle down to work, they

have to create a little cosmos, finding space for more things than go into any other type of building, with the possible exception of a great modern hotel.

Some of the facilities to be provided in these office-buildings are thus described:

First come engine-rooms that in themselves embody interesting ideas of construction. Then some safe deposit vaults. On a higher level you will find shops and elaborately planned banking quarters, a restaurant, a rathskeller, and a café. Eight or ten elevators,—some of them expresses,—rise past hundreds of offices to clubrooms that lie just under the roof, where a garden puts the last touch to the building. In the marble lined corridors there are faucets supplying filtered ice water. There is hot as well as cold water in the lavatories. Corners for the telegraph companies are not forgotten. Facilities for mailing letters are on every floor as a matter of course. The man who chose to sleep in his office could live in a building like this all the year round.

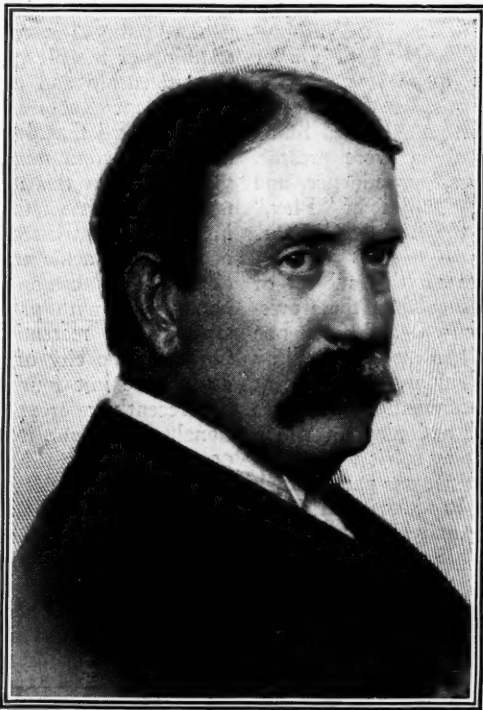
The results actually achieved by this wizard of steel structures and his policy in achieving them are very well put in the following brief summary of the architect's plan. That the plan was the right one to adopt is plainly shown in the evident popularity of the Burnham structures among those who require offices and can only use to advantage such offices as are convenient of access, comfortable, attractive, and altogether fitted in other ways to meet all emergencies.

Perceiving that the skyscraper rests upon a principle of prosaic simplicity, he has made simplicity the keynote of his work. He has made no effort to disguise the fact that such a building is just a succession of so many layers of cubicles, all calling for light and air. He has given those cubicles the value belonging to them in the composition, only endeavoring, as he has multiplied windows, to break up their monotony by the most judicious means. He is, as a rule, sparing of decorations. To lighten the ap-

palling masses with which he has to deal he looks rather to modifications, at a few points, of the broad structural lines.

Mr. Burnham's triumphs cover many phases of architectural knowledge, but in none of them do his peculiar talents show to better advantage than in his skyscraper structures, one or more

of which seem to face us at almost every turn. Is Mr. Burnham any less the artist, asks this writer, because he has designed his skyscrapers from a rigidly practical point of view?



MR. DANIEL H. BURNHAM, OF CHICAGO.

The best answer to these questions lies in the record of his work on what can only be described as great civic improvements. He showed something of what he could do in this direction in 1893, when, as chief architect and director for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, he bore a fruitful part in that extraordinary architectural ensemble. Since then he has been identified with various public schemes of great importance.

He was made chairman of the National Commission established for beautifying the city of Washington, and he has served in the same capacity on a similar commission formed in Cleveland. Chicago and San Francisco have claimed his ability for work along these lines, and two years ago he submitted reports to the Secretary of War on proposed improvements in Manila and Baguio, in the Philippines.

The important thing is the general character of the inspiration he has brought to his grandiose tasks. His first thought, after looking over the ground, is for the every-day necessities of the city. His report on the improvements proposed at San Francisco before the earthquake accounts for public and private buildings, looking boldly to the future, but at the same time showing a proper solicitude for the situation then existing and the adjustment of a policy of adaptation and slow change to one of ultimate creation. Beauty is sought—beauty in architecture and in vistas; but convenience is constantly remembered, as is so unpoetic a thing as sanitation. Turning then to the lovely natural surroundings of the city, Mr. Burnham works out a heroic plan.

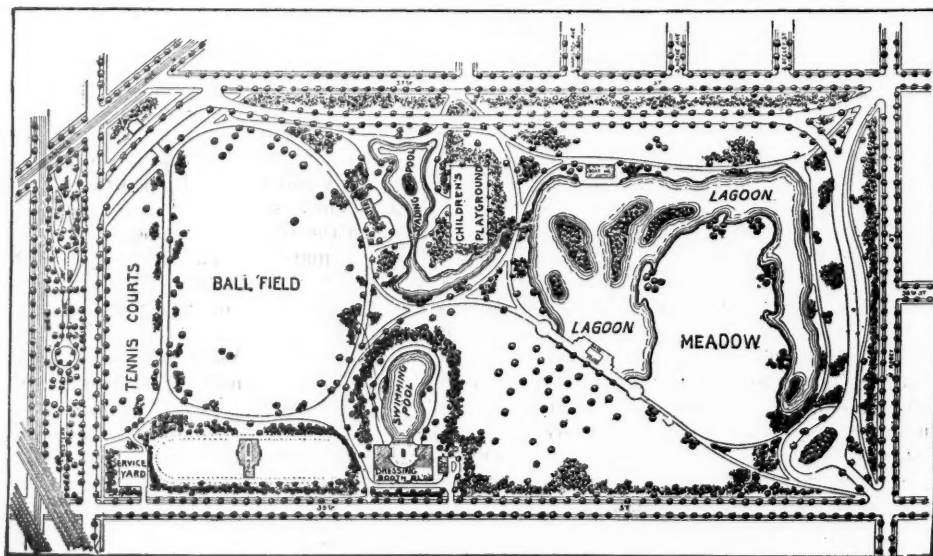
## HOW THEY PLAYED AT CHICAGO.

CITY councils, park boards, and public-spirited citizens in every State would do well to read the doings of the Playground Association of America, which held a convention at Chicago last June. Such well-known publicists as Dr. Luther H. Gulick, of New York; Henry B. McFarland, of Washington; Jane Addams, of Chicago; Seth Thayer Stewart, of Brooklyn; Joseph Lee, of Boston; Dr. Henry S. Curtis, of Washington, and Elmer Ellsworth Brown, United States Commissioner of Education, were present, along with others of equal prominence, and delivered addresses on the subject of "Play," all of which appear in the August *Charities and The Commons*.

No better symposium on this subject of social and physical advance than these presentations could be procured, and from one article, "How They Played at Chicago," by Mr. Graham Romeyn Taylor, we learn that in connection with the convention there was held a festival of sport and play, in which from first to last "the play spirit was ascendant." More than 5000 persons participated, and among them were President Gulick, of the national association, and Dr. Sargent, of Harvard.\* The play spirit, says he, captivated every one. "Play, according to students of it, means not only a good time, but from the child's point of view it is serious

business; moreover, it has vital significance in educational development." This meeting, he claims, marks the transition of playground activity from a more or less sporadic and disconnected series of efforts in our larger cities to a firmly established and well-organized national movement. A better understanding of the playground issue means better citizenship and community-life.

President Roosevelt, honorary president, had requested that delegations be sent to this convention from many cities, "to gain inspiration from this meeting, and to see the magnificent system that Chicago has erected in its South Park section,—one of the most notable civic achievements of any American city." They came, and returned to their home cities with photographs of the playgrounds and recreation centers in Chicago. On these the city of Chicago has expended during the last four years \$6,500,000, and has recently appropriated \$3,000,000 additional. Moreover, it has authorized \$1,500,000 for similar facilities for children on the north and west sides as well. Each center costs about \$30,000 annually. These centers recognize that human needs transcend all other things, and tend to develop a social spirit that one day must permeate our commingled races. There is nothing remotely commercial in this movement; nor in the



TYPICAL PLAN OF RECREATION CENTER,—M'KINLEY PARK, CHICAGO.

children's games, relay races, classic and gymnastic dancing, athletic events, folk games, and national dances was individuality noticed. "Loyalty to the group, the neighborhood, the playground, or recreation center, dominated."

To the stirring strains of a brass band 300 kindergarten children entered in grand march and then broke into nine circles for play. School-yard games followed and were demonstrated by eight groups of children representing the normal and practice schools. "Tag," "cat and mouse," "drop the handkerchief," relay races, "three deep," "darn the stocking," and various ball games engrossed these players. Gymnastic, national and classic dancing, Irish, English, Scotch, Spanish, and negro, was conducted with daintiness and grace. Folk games of Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Russia, England, Norway, and Sweden were also indulged in, and high jumping, socker football, hurdling, and stick wrestling. Dutch dancing, in costume, created great enthusiasm. One hundred girls swung Indian clubs.

The significance of the play system lies in a proper understanding of its purpose. One writer, quoted by Mr. Taylor, thus

comprehensively and tersely expressed it: "Some were doubtless disappointed at its formality, but this could be the case only with those who failed to grasp the situation. It was not intended as a great field day or play picnic for the children and others who took part. It was a show occasion. Its purpose was instruction rather than amusement. It was a dramatization rather than actual play, and in this respect it was an extraordinary success. It was an epitome of a course, or, indeed, of several courses, of play activities, and not a model of what a play-day for children and adults should be. Under the circumstances it was inevitable that spontaneity and initiative had to be subordinated. People looking on could not get an idea of what a day of real, spontaneous, supervised play is like; it was not intended that they should. What they did see was a marvelous exhibition of typical activities, which might be called the basic activities of play, which, if we may use a biological expression, need only to be "crossed" with initiative and spontaneity to become true play. This aspect of that great day should be borne in mind; otherwise its value would be appreciated only in part."

## HOW MUCH HAVE OUR RAILROADS COST

**I**N a general way, the immensity of railroad operations in the United States is a matter of common knowledge. When the Vanderbilt or Gould systems are mentioned, for example, there is a misty idea in the public mind of long distances and great areas covered. The recent exploitation of the Harriman holdings threw quite a flood of light on the real bigness of the railroad interests.

In this connection it is interesting to learn from the latest Government reports, secured from railroad authorities and other sources, that there are over 217,000 miles of railroad in operation; that in one recent year (1905) 785,000,000 passengers were carried; also 1,435,322,000 tons of freight. More than 23,000,000 of persons were carried one mile during the same period; also 187,375,622,000 tons of freight. More than 30,000 passenger cars were in use, and the aggregate of freight, baggage, mail, and express cars available was 1,768,000.

A glance at the financial showing reveals the fact, according to "Poor," quoted in the

official statement, that under the heading "Cost of Construction," the aggregate capital stock of railroads exceeds \$6,741,957,000. The aggregate funded debt, including real-estate mortgages, equipment trust obligations, etc., is shown as being over \$7,821,243, and the floating debt, \$201,978,773. This gives a total of liabilities, except current accounts and sinking fund, of \$14,765,178,704. The cost of construction per mile is stated in the report to be \$69,443.

Other estimates of construction cost, with many instructive details, have been prepared by Charles H. Cochrane, an authority on industrial and engineering topics. In the current issue of *Van Norden's Magazine* he says, referring to his method of securing reliable data:

I began by eliminating all rolling stock and terminal investments. These certainly have no bearing on the construction per mile. Then came the question of real estate. Its value depends on the place, and its cost to the railway in many cases is nothing. I have eliminated that from my calculations, and finally settled down to figuring the cost of construction as based upon

these general items: Surveys, clearing, grading, roadbed, bridges, trestles, ties, rails, ballast, side tracks, and switches, crossings, signals, etc.,—in short, all those items which go to making the railway itself, but omitting all real estate, terminals, and equipment.

It is apparent that a prime difficulty in calculating the mile cost of railway construction is that the conditions differ with every mile of route. But there are many things common to all lines, and it has been found possible to strike general averages in many instances. Beginning with the actual laying out of a road, including the surveys and drawings of plans and specifications, I find that it is common to survey three routes over a territory and to choose the one that seems the best. In the average country, where there are no unusual difficulties, this preliminary charge, which we will call engineering, may be set down at \$600 a mile. In some cases it may run as low as \$250, and in rare instances it might be ten times this amount.

Mr. Cochrane then proceeds to tell how surveyors proceed and how contractors form their estimates after a survey. He gives the cost of excavation, of ballast freightage, of railway ties, rails, culverts, bridges, signaling apparatus, stations, sidings, and supervision, and declares, as a result of his investigations, that a typical mile of average railway, well built, through a rolling country, need not cost more than \$21,000.

The writer, in order to get a fair idea of the railroad estimates for comparison, secured data from nine roads. He introduces the report thus:

I have selected nine different sections of railway, choosing those that varied much from each other, and that are fairly representative of some type of construction. Some are in mountainous sections, some near large cities, some follow streams, some run through rolling country, some over flat land, some in mucky soil; some have many bridges and crossings, and some are double and some single track. All were built within

the past ten years, and employed rails averaging eighty pounds.

I found that the average cost of the nine lines selected, when reduced to a single-track basis, and exclusive of stations or signaling, was \$49,000 a mile, or about double the typical estimate that I have given, which is based on contractors' figures.

Following the detailed report Mr. Cochrane remarks:

My own estimate of \$21,000 a mile is based on interviews with railway contractors. On inquiry, I was told that a contractor could gain speedy wealth by building steam railway lines similar to those on Long Island for \$15,000 a mile, exclusive of stations. It is evident that my total of \$21,000 would be reduced in such a case by (1) the use of light rails; (2) fewer ties; (3) less cutting and blasting; (4) fewer bridges.

On the other hand, the figures of the railways in several of the instances cited show the high cost in building close to large cities, and in mountainous sections. As there are roughly 225,000 miles of railway in the United States, and only 100 cities with 40,000 or more population, it is self-evident that not over 5 per cent. of the railway trackage built can lie close to large cities. Allowing that 10 per cent. of the trackage is in mountainous regions, we have left 85 per cent. of the railways which it ought to be possible and practicable to build for \$21,000 a mile. The other 15 per cent. may actually involve the railway figures averaging \$49,000 a mile.

Mr. Cochrane's idea in preparing the article is set forth in the following sentence:

The public has been told recently that several large railways were in the market to borrow hundreds of millions for new construction, and the question naturally arises with the investor whether a railway with a thousand miles of tracks really requires \$10,000,000 or \$25,000,000, or \$50,000,000 to reconstruct them. The best way to form an intelligent idea on this point is to know the average cost of building a mile of railway.

## THE CANADIAN RAILWAY COMMISSION.

CANADA'S Board of Railway Commissioners is a notable example of a comprehensive effort to control transportation corporations. Under what is known as "The Railway act of 1903," the board enjoys power and jurisdiction. This act is a complete revision of the existing railroad laws of the Dominion. During the debate thereon railroads were freely consulted and given every opportunity to be heard. As a result the commission is a logically empowered body, created to try certain cases which arise out of the construction and operation of rail-

ways. In particular it has jurisdiction over matters concerning:

(1) The construction details of new roads or of the improvements undertaken by the existing lines.

(2) The crossings of highways, railways, power lines, and drainage mains by railways.

(3) The rates that may properly be charged for the various services rendered to the public by the railways, the express companies, and the telephone companies.

The commission is also charged with the collection of statistics of operation, investiga-

tions of the operating of the roads, in particular of the accidents occurring on them, and with inspection of equipment. To some extent, also, it has become customary, when public outcry is made concerning any particular item of railroad practice, for the government to request the commission to make a report upon the matter, even if it does not lie within the ordinary field of the commission's activities. It acts as a special adviser to the government in matters involving the details of the art of railroading.

It consists of three Commissioners, says Mr. J. G. G. Kerry, in the *Engineering Magazine* for August, who are appointed by the Governor-in-Council for a period of ten years and are eligible for reappointment, until they reach the age of seventy-five years. It is able to grasp quickly the needs of every section of Canada, although no member of the board had been prominent in the railroad world. It is now suggested that the commission be enlarged to include some representatives who by thought and training are especially qualified to understand the motives and desires of the railroad men. It is assisted in its work by an advisory staff of practical railroad men, chosen from the engineering, operating, and traffic departments of railroads.

Its jurisdiction extends to all railways under the legislative authority of the Dominion Parliament, and railroads operating under provincial charters are subject to its control on "through" traffic, crossings, navigable waters, and for criminal acts. It has the powers, rights, and privileges of a superior court, but an appeal on matters of jurisdiction may be taken to the Supreme Court of Canada. The Governor-in-Council may vary or rescind its orders, but does so very seldom. In matters of construction it may not authorize new lines except branches less than six miles in length. But it may authorize the expropriation of private lands for railway purposes without the owner's consent. The awards for expropriated properties are made by a specially selected board of arbitrators.

It may also fix the terms upon which one railway company will be authorized to use the lands, tracks, and buildings of another company; and it has fixed in several cases switching charges at commercial centers entered by two or more railroads, and has ordered the construction of interchange tracks to facilitate local movement. In cases of crossings, all cases are dealt with on their

merits. Construction detail affecting convenience and safety of passengers is subject to the approval of the commission. Broadly speaking, it has power to determine the actual cost of a railroad's construction.

Its powers in regard to rate-making are very wide. On this, the writer observes: "Briefly, the policy that the government has laid down and has intrusted to the board to carry out is that all railway charges shall be fully known to the shipping public; that no discrimination, either in favor of a locality or of individuals, shall be permitted; that the charges themselves shall not be unreasonably high, and that the machinery provided shall be such that the tariffs can be rapidly adjusted to the various conditions of trade. No effort, however, is to be made to discriminate legally against a locality that is favored by nature for the benefit of one that is not so situated, and the great waterways of Canada, which in extent and possibilities are perhaps unequaled elsewhere on the face of the earth, are recognized as a great factor in the determination of the cost of long-distance transportation."

These duties call for moderation, good temper, plenty of thought, hard work, and heavy traveling; for it conducts its hearings at the place where the complaint originates. No attempt has been made to invest its decisions with a political character, and appeals therefrom have been few. In conclusion, he says:

"It may be said that the board is to be regarded as an experiment in government, made by a rapidly growing country in an endeavor to provide that its railways shall be intelligently built with due regard to public safety and the general advantage; that they shall be properly equipped and efficiently operated, and that the charges for transportation shall be reasonable and free from all suspicion of manipulation in favor of private interests. The Railway act, under which the board exercises its authority, is a recent compilation and will be subjected to much amendment. The board itself has been in active service for only a little over three years, and its staff is not yet fully organized. It would be, therefore, entirely premature to express any opinion as to the ultimate success of this particular method of corporation control, and all that can be said at present is that the board has so performed its duties that the Canadian people as a whole are entirely content that the experiment shall be continued."

## THE IMMIGRANT WOMAN.

THE sociologists of the United States have started a new investigation. Incidentally, they have brought into use a new socialistic phrase,—“The Immigrant Woman.” The aim of this inquiry is to ascertain what becomes of the women who land on our shores year after year from other countries. The number increases annually. Do they enter the ranks of laborers or of drifters? Do they rise in the scale of human life and friendship, or deteriorate?

More than 25,000,000 “alien passengers,” otherwise “immigrants,” have landed in the United States during the past eighty-seven years. More than 1,000,000 entered the country in 1906. Of this latter total, 336,272 were females. Allowing for a fair proportion of wives and girls under the age of maturity, a large number of women remain available for domestic and other service.

The organization known as the Inter-Municipal Research Committee is at present taking active steps to discover just how far the immigrant woman is helpful in the several communities where residence is sought for and obtained. In the current *Atlantic*, Frances E. Keller, well-known as an active worker in sociological fields, gives much useful and interesting data on this subject, evidently the outcome of extended personal research.

For the year ending June 30, 1905, 301,585 women, nearly one-half of the number of men, came to this country. The great majority of these came here for work. Nineteen out of every 100 native American women are engaged in gainful occupations, but 32 out of every 100 foreign-born women are so engaged, and the percentage is increasing. In my investigation of several thousand unmarried immigrant women, and married immigrant women without children, who had arrived within three years, fully 90 per cent. were found at work or looking for work. Furthermore, among such nationalities as the Poles, Lithuanians, Hungarians, and others, young women are banding together and coming over in small gangs without connections of any kind on this side, for the purpose of working.

Regarding the possible, probable, and actual value of these immigrant women in the places where they locate after admission, this view is offered:

The chief value of women immigrants to this country at the present time is industrial. They are a greater industrial factor than is generally recognized. They bear as important a relation to households, factories, and shops, as contract laborers do to the business, commerce, and transportation interests of the country. The demand

fully equals that for men. The nature of their employment, means of obtaining work, conditions of work, and effect upon industry are therefore of first importance. By far the greatest number are found in domestic service. The household industry is literally dependent upon the immigrant, and a famine of labor would result should this supply be cut off. This is in a scarcely less degree true of the factories.

The Inter-Municipal Committee's inquiries, as well as those being carried on under other auspices, are largely concerning young and unmarried women during their first three years of residence. Their life and work, it is logically asserted, during that time constitute a great social, economic and novel factor in the progress and development of this country and its people.

Immigrant women, quite as much as immigrant men, belong to the exploited and disinherited group, and though we flatter ourselves that women are better protected than men, immigrant women upon their arrival have no advantage in laws or trade over men, and are at a disadvantage politically. The problem of immigrant women is not entirely that of immigrant men, for two main reasons. First, the labor, housing, and wages of women are more complicated by questions of sex and morality; and second, the field of domestic service, which takes great numbers of them, has an influence unlike that of any other occupation. It is a mistake to attempt to understand or solve the social, industrial, and moral questions arising from immigration without considering the women. Yet this is the most common of mistakes, as is illustrated by the recent three-day conference held under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. There “the whole question was discussed,” but there was no mention made of immigrant women.

The whole question is ably discussed by the writer, who treats exhaustively of conditions as they actually exist. The subject is a new one, but there can be no doubt as to its importance as a factor in future American life. In view of the statement, after investigation, that the demand for women in individual fields is fully equal to that for men, the writer is quite justified in suggesting, as a method of improving the service and elevating its standard, (1) Greater supervision of work, and training by housewives, (2) establishment of training schools, (3) friendly visiting of young immigrant workers when they first arrive, (4) co-operation on the part of employers, (5) competition with other industries by placing housework on a business basis, (6) patronage of reliable agencies, (7) proper treatment, (8) protection, and (9) provision for those who are out of employment.

## THE WRONG OF THE GREAT SURPLUS.

OUR immense, and annually increasing, surplus, which, in its magnitude, is the phenomenon of American finance, "a real monster eating into the earnings and savings of the producing millions," is the subject of an exceptionally interesting contribution in the mid-July issue of the *North American Review*, by Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, former Treasurer of the United States.

Pointing out that this is in excess of \$87,000,000 for the last fiscal year, or 13 per cent. of our total revenue, he asserts that this sum is 42 per cent. greater than the net receipts of the country in 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War. Moreover, he says, the total cost of the Revolution was \$135,000,000, which will be exceeded by our surplus before the end of the year; the second war with Great Britain involved an outlay of \$102,993,153, which will be equaled by our current surplus in fourteen months; the Mexican War cost us \$125,447,483, or, approximately, our surplus total by December 31, 1907; and the war with Spain, \$130,000,000, which fifteen months' surplus will offset.

Continuing, he points out that the cost of Italy's army is only 75 per cent. of our surplus last year; and while the surplus of Great Britain and Germany goes to provide commissariat, arms, and service, ours buys nothing and pays nothing. Since 1900 our net surplus amounts to \$274,196,949, and next year may be expected to reach \$120,000,000. What excuse can be offered for such hoards? There is no public use to which they can be put. We have no foreign war on our hands, and no debt looming up to disturb us. A reduction in our public debt, similar to the rapid reductions from 1870 to 1873, is neither practicable nor desirable. The vast quantity of the precious metals at present in the Government vaults is abundant for every demand and constitutes an embarrassment of riches. "The Treasury has become a sturdy giant engrossing the money of the citizens."

Excessive receipts congest the Treasury and breed strife among the banks seeking Government deposits. Experts hold that \$50,000,000 is a proper balance for current cash; yet in Government vaults and in national banks there is idle, bearing no interest and serving no purpose, the enormous sum of \$211,000,000. This is, practically, extortion. The money, in great part, should be kept by

the people. It is an indefensible drain upon the community, and it is high time to heed the concerns of the individual citizen and permit him to keep as much as possible of his wages and property. The pressing inquiry is: "What shall be done about it?" To collect revenue from the people merely to deposit it in banks is something the boldest would shrink from advocating. Nevertheless, this is what the Government is doing.

"The national Treasury should not be left bare, nor be placed where it should be forced, as in 1893, to borrow at exorbitant rates to maintain the public credit. An ideal system would always show a small balance above current liabilities. . . . But the limits beyond which it is hardly less than criminal to extort collections from industry and thrift are plain as our grand mountain ranges." Every superfluous dollar collected for the Treasury taxes the staff of life. It cripples enterprise and development, while in the hands of the people it can be set to work to earn dividends and multiply itself. "In no other nation is such a condition as prevails here conceivable."

Responsibility for the wrong of this great surplus must be laid upon Congress,—the majority and the minority,—and that body alone can stop it. To check this crying abuse time should not be wasted in discussion and strife over tariff schedules. "The direct way is to cut it off." This can be done in several ways: First, agree on its abolition; collect what is needed and no more. There should be a uniform discount in our tariff and internal revenue schedules from present charges equal to the surplus of 1907. Such a general modification would be neither drastic nor harmful, nor would it challenge the principle of protection. While the indications are that two years will elapse before any project for systematic revenue revision can become operative in the natural movement of legislation, higher motives than popular favor should influence Congress. No ethical standard and no theory of finance justify the present drain on the citizen. "A Tocqueville or a Holst or a Bryce who should inquire into our national finances would wonder at the continuous gathering of such a huge surplus. . . . Do Americans refer to aliens or the future the decision of a vital matter of current finance? Taxation falls on their backs; collections are extorted from their pockets."

In conclusion he says: "Yet, in the long run, the American people are ruled by common sense and fair play. Congress will be wise to go forward and not tarry for popular clamor to compel the easing of burdens. Parties cannot hide the exigency. No mys-

tery clouds the demand. The electors pay with alacrity what the Government actually needs; the rest of their resources belongs in their own control. They approve of liberal revenues, while they condemn an exorbitant surplus."

### THE BRYAN-BEVERIDGE DEBATE.

"IMPERIALISM" was the subject on which Messrs. Bryan and Beveridge joined issue in the *July Reader*. This the Nebraskan defined as the policy of an empire, which the United States manifestly is not. Indeed, the word is so objectionable in this country as to be only used in indictments. Our colonial system in the Philippines, he considers, is indefensible. Part of another hemisphere, the ocean which separates these islands from us makes a mutual understanding impossible. To exploit them for our own use would lead to Filipino distrust and criticism. Furthermore, it would be "philanthropy and 5 per cent." From the viewpoint of trade it would cost more than it was worth, and, besides calling for an annual appropriation, would be a repudiation of the Declaration of Independence. We could not extinguish in the Philippines the right to self-government which in the United States we defend as inalienable. It would be an abandonment of our republican principles. From our own viewpoint imperialism would subvert our own form of government; while from that of the Filipino, it is objectionable in that: First, so long as it is continued, the Filipino cannot speak in praise of American institutions without exposing himself to the charge of stirring up insurrection. Second, it is tremendously expensive.

The Filipinos can justly contend that the American Congress does not understand their needs, no matter how well-meaning its intention. Hence, he recommends that measure of independence for our Oriental archipelago which we have given Cuba. The theory of our forefathers assumes a capacity in every people for self-government as naturally inherent. This is controlling in this instance. To hold that capacity for self-government is a cultivated rather than a natural quality is only the theory of kings. Every village in the northern Philippines, says he, has enough educated men to direct public sentiment, and every year increases the number of those who are intelligent. There are

1000 students in Manila above the bachelor's degree, and there are thousands that have already graduated, and, now, half a million are in the lower schools. The increase in education and the development of a common language, he ascribes as the only good of our occupation.

By implanting our ideas and making friends in the Orient, we will extend our trade; not by forcing it upon an unwilling people. Our present policy has depressed, instead of encouraging, Philippine industries. We have cut off their former markets and refused them access to ours. Had it not been for us they would to-day enjoy the benefits of a republic. If we establish a republic we will make friends of all the progressive men of Asia and unite to us hundreds of millions of Orientals. We would draw their students to our shores and send them back with civilized ideas. Policy and principle unite in urging us to extend our influence westward by the same policy that has made this country the foremost nation of the world.

#### ARE WE "IMPERIALISTS"?

Senator Beveridge ridicules the contention that there is anything imperialistic in either our original taking or present occupation of the Philippines, and intimates very forcibly that we will continue to look after their welfare until the progress of the Filipino no longer justifies it. The ballot-box, thanks to us, is now a Filipino institution. Filipinos fill public offices and a majority of those who run the government are natives. We cannot leave them alone, for, then, they would be at the mercy of either Japan, England, or Germany. If we assumed a protectorate over them we would have to finance them, or guarantee their bonds, and, perhaps, become embroiled therefrom in a disastrous and expensive foreign war. We are making wonderful strides in our work of development, if anything, too rapidly.

No Oriental people ever established

self-government as we understand that term. Eighty per cent. of the Filipinos can neither read nor write any language, and the immense majority do not speak the same tongue. They are not even *one people*, but a *number of tribes*, with different dialects, faiths and usages. Porto Rico, though eminently better fitted for independence, thrives under our administration. Is not this an argument against the criticism leveled at our occupancy in the Philippines? Similarly, with Cuba. During our three years' administration of Cuban affairs that island enjoyed peace, prosperity, and progress. Just as soon as we withdrew and left the Cubans to themselves, assassination, arson, and terror ran riot throughout the island. Which is better: our suzerainty under the Platt amendment, or internal insurrection under self-government? The answer shows how silly is the cry of imperialism and how bizarre are academic catch-words when applied to real situations. San Domingo is another illustration of self-government in *name*. *Character*, not *names*, makes free institutions; but Mr. Bryan overlooks this distinction.

A practical examination of actual conditions in the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba, and San Domingo shows that there not only is not but never has been an issue of "imperialism," if by that term is meant the doing of something we ought not to have done. If by it is meant the general policy of permanently holding and administering government in these various possessions, that is too far in the future for any settlement at this time.

"What we have we hold," is the motto of our blood, and expansion is our racial nature. It is so with England and Germany. We must have foreign trade, and these islands will give us increased weight in Oriental commerce. Our trade in the Philippines is now, annually, more than \$6,000,000, against \$94,600 before we took them. Their total foreign trade has risen annually from \$12,000,000 to \$32,000,000. Our sales to Hawaii before and after annexation were, respectively, \$4,300,000 and \$12,036,000 annually. To China before and since Philippine occupation, respectively, \$12,000,000 and \$53,400,000. To Oceania, respectively, \$22,650,000 and \$35,100,000. Holding the Philippines has drawn the Orient's attention to us and attracted us to its markets.

We have now reached the stage where we are able to care for others, and we dare

not and will not keep aloof. This duty we will perform in a liberal spirit and not from a desire for gain. Material reward and applause will come to us, but our crowning joy will be the knowledge that we discharged our task for duty's own sake.

#### MR. BRYAN'S ATTACK ON "COLONIALISM."

Accusing Senator Beveridge of a disinclination to discuss the question of permanently holding the Philippines, Mr. Bryan, in the *August Reader*, asserts that Mr. Beveridge is an outspoken advocate of colonialism. The latter's reasons, he says, are not sufficient. Moral principles cannot be so easily ignored as Senator Beveridge believes. "It is doubtless true that some good has come from things wickedly designed, but we cannot justify the doing of evil that good may come, nor can we excuse a criminal act on the ground that an overruling Providence will convert our sin into a blessing. If we have any tendencies to extend our possessions by ignoring the moral law, it is better to correct than to encourage them."

Destiny is "the dark apology for error." In suggesting as a reason for imperialism the expansion of our commerce, Senator Beveridge advances the most potential argument of the imperialists. This is putting the dollar before the man,—something Lincoln and Clay denounced. "What would he [Lincoln] say now if he could reply to Indiana's illustrious Senator," says Mr. Bryan, "who justifies the bartering away of the fundamental principles of free government in order to make a market for our merchandise?" No argument is more unsubstantial than the trade argument. Mr. Beveridge only presents one side. He ignores the cost; but we are appropriating for our army and navy more than \$100,000,000 a year in excess of our military appropriations ten years ago. These expenditures far exceed our trade returns, and *all* of the people pay them, while only a *few* benefit through the trade.

That capacity for self-government is cultivated and not natural is Mr. Beveridge's belief. That was not the creed of Abraham Lincoln. It is, however, the doctrine of piracy on a large scale,—but worse. The pirate took what he found, and left; the imperialist takes what he finds, and stays. Piracy was temporary; imperialism is an enduring calamity. "Our nation is the natural leader in the establishment of free government. No amount of commercial advantage

could justify us in following at the tail end of Europe's procession, and it would not pay us to do so, if we were willing to endure the political and moral humiliation of such a course."

A VIGOROUS REJOINDER FROM MR. BEVERIDGE.

In his reply to the Nebraskan, Senator Beveridge challenges his definition of "imperialism," and baldly informs the twice-defeated one that he is wrong. With the assistance of an encyclopedia the Indianian informs us that Mr. Bryan's use of the word is in the sense of a "political catchword." Moreover, his construction of the word "empire" is at variance with the views of Jefferson and our Supreme Court. No one nowadays is misled by Mr. Bryan's ascribed meaning, for, says Mr. Beveridge, sweetly: "You cannot long fool the American people by fictions."

Jefferson and Jackson were "imperialists,"—because they were Americans and purposeful. Senator Beveridge is inclined in his reply to wave the star-spangled banner very frequently in Mr. Bryan's face. The distance of the Philippines from America is not relevant in discussing our occupation. Human rights are not measured by propinquity. Instead of being a "weakness" to us, the proof is to the contrary. In the Boxer rebellion we were able to send troops to the relief of the American Legation as quickly as even England or Japan sent forces to save their people. They are strategically one of our strongest points for military and naval operations in the Far East. If our presence is an aggravation to the Filipinos it is worse than that of Japan or England or Germany, or even of themselves,—the Tagals, Visayans, Moros, and others, all striving for the mastery and cutting one another's throats?

Our "exploitation" is not selfish. We furnish capital to develop their resources and give them employment, and through an efficient Forestry Service have preserved their abundant forests from rapacious millionaires. What havoc would be wrought if a Filipino oligarchy ruled the islands and granted concessions to destroy these forests, and other resources of the archipelago, to selfish adventurers! Our land laws are another proof of our disinterestedness, for no individual or corporation may hold more than 5000 acres. This has even prevented capital embarkation, for the area is too small for profitable culti-

vation, and the law will be amended at the next session of Congress. We have established an agricultural bank to assist the farmers at low interest rates. One hundred years hence, Mr. Bryan's objections will be as laughable as those of Quincy against the Louisiana purchase, and of Corwin against the annexation of Texas. Mr. Bryan seems mentally committed to the use of irrelevant "political catchwords."

If we give them independence like that of Cuba we'll have to return and reconstruct them again and again, for they will fail as surely as did the Pearl of the Antilles. We are not going to stumble this time, and pretty soon we will settle down to the permanent government of not only Porto Rico, and the Philippines, but of Cuba as well.

Jefferson was an expansionist. He wanted Cuba, Canada and South America. We have been practicing imperialism throughout our whole expanding history. The Filipinos to-day enjoy more liberty than the Oriental ever heard of. "Consent of the governed" even at the hands of the "fathers" did not apply to everybody; some of them were slave owners! We are governing Alaska without its consent, and we governed the French of New Orleans without their acquiescence. Was that wrong? The cost of governing the Philippines is only a trifle of that which would be wrung from the people under a native government. They pay their own way. Our troops cost us no more than if they were at home, and our army is no larger. Colonization and expansion give an impetus to liberty everywhere. This is true of England, France, Italy, and Germany. In the Philippines we will labor for world advancement; for we are destined to play a part in Christianizing mankind, not in obstructing it.

This final word: If anybody thinks that we are going to be a nation of shirks, I advise him to consult the American pulpit. Let him instruct himself in the missionary spirit of this Christian people. Let him ask the millions of young American Christian men and women, members of Epworth Leagues, Christian Endeavorers, Knights of Columbus, what they think of the proposition to surrender to a non-Christian power the millions of human beings which Providence has entrusted to our care. This whole world is going to be civilized and saved. All mankind will be Christianized and redeemed. The prophet's vision of the stone cut by hands unseen from the mountainside rolling on till it fills the earth with its glory will be realized. And the American people will be a part of that inspired dream, and not an obstruction to its fulfillment.

## COMPULSORY ARBITRATION BETWEEN NATIONS.

IN a consideration of the work and possibilities of the second Hague Peace Conference, written before the assembling of that body and contributed to the *American Journal of International Law* for July, Hon. David J. Hill, American Minister to Holland, records the treaties of obligatory arbitration between different powers that have been registered by the Bureau of Administrative Council of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Dutch capital. These general treaties of arbitration, Mr. Hill observes, may be divided into five classes. We quote here from the law journal:

I. General treaties of arbitration framed on the same model, submitting to *obligatory* arbitration differences of a judicial kind or relating to the interpretation of treaties between the two contracting parties which may arise between them and which cannot be settled by diplomatic means. Two exceptions only are stipulated in these treaties: (1) differences which involve the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the contractants; and (2) cases where the interests of third powers are involved. These eighteen treaties are the following:

- 1 France and Great Britain, October 14, 1903.
- 2 France and Italy, December 25, 1903.
- 3 Great Britain and Italy, February 1, 1904.
- 4 Spain and France, February 26, 1904.
- 5 Spain and Great Britain, February 27, 1904.
- 6 France and The Netherlands, April 6, 1904.
- 7 France and Sweden and Norway, July 9, 1904.
- 8 Germany and Great Britain, July 12, 1904.
- 9 Great Britain and Sweden and Norway, August 11, 1904.
- 10 Great Britain and Switzerland, November 16, 1904.
- 11 Great Britain and Portugal, November 16, 1904.
- 12 Italy and Switzerland, November 23, 1904.
- 13 Austria-Hungary and Switzerland, December 3, 1904.
- 14 France and Switzerland, December 14, 1904.
- 15 Austria-Hungary and Great Britain, January 11, 1905.
- 16 Great Britain and The Netherlands, February 15, 1905.
- 17 Denmark and France, September 15, 1905.
- 18 Denmark and Great Britain, October 25, 1905.

II. A general treaty between Spain and Portugal of May 31, 1904, submitting to *obligatory* arbitration all differences of a judicial kind or relative to the interpretation of treaties, with the exception of those involving the vital interests, the independence, or the honor of the contractants. This treaty differs from those of Class I. in that the subject of litigation between the contractants, after the failure of diplomatic means, shall first be submitted to a special commission; and, if this expedient also fails, shall then be submitted to arbitration.

III. Special treaties for the *obligatory* arbitra-

tion of differences arising from the interpretation of treaties and pecuniary claims, with the same exceptions as Class I. These six are the following:

- 1 Belgium and Russia, October 17, 1904.
  - 2 Belgium and Switzerland, November 15, 1904.
  - 3 Belgium and Sweden and Norway, November 30, 1904.
  - 4 Belgium and Spain, January 23, 1905.
  - 5 Belgium and Greece, April 19, 1905.
  - 6 Belgium and Denmark, April 26, 1905.
- IV. General treaties for the *obligatory* arbitration of *all* differences, except those reserved in Class I. The treaty between Norway and Sweden stipulates that the Permanent Court of Arbitration shall decide *whether or not* the vital interests of either party are involved. These six treaties are the following:
- 7 Sweden and Norway and Switzerland, December 17, 1904.
  - 8 Sweden and Norway and Russia, November 26, 1904.
  - 9 Sweden and Norway and Spain, January 23, 1905.
  - 10 Norway and Sweden, October 26, 1905.
  - 11 Denmark and Spain, December 1, 1905.
  - 12 Denmark and Russia, February 16, 1905.

V. Two treaties stipulating *obligatory* arbitration between the two contractants for *all* differences, *without exception*.

- 1 Denmark and The Netherlands, February 12, 1904; and
- 2 Denmark and Italy, December 16, 1905.

The facts above cited show a steady growth of public opinion and of governmental confidence in many different countries in the direction of favoring the obligatory arbitration of international disputes. The reservations are, in most cases, still considerable, for each sovereign power is left free to determine what may affect its sovereign interests. It is at this point that the provisions for international commissions of inquiry become of value, for such commissions may determine whether or not an alleged grievance is real or imaginary. It is in no sense a derogation of the dignity of sovereignty to submit to an impartial inquiry regarding the reality of an alleged but disputed state of fact.

The July issue of this dignified and useful quarterly contains, also, the following special articles: "The International Congresses and Conferences of the Last Century as Forces Working Toward the Solidarity of the World," by Simeon E. Baldwin; "International Unions and Their Administration," by Paul S. Reinsch; "American Ideals of International Relations," by Albert Bushnell Hart; "The Extent and Limitations of the Treaty-Making Power Under the Constitution," by Chandler P. Anderson; and "State Loans in Their Relation to International Policy," by Luis M. Drago. Besides these features there is an account of the first annual meeting of the American Society

of International Law, held in Washington last April, the chronicle of international events, and the supplement containing the official documents of international import belonging to the history of the preceding three months.

## IS FRANCE IN A BAD WAY COMMERCIALY?

A SEARCHING examination of the general commercial policy and habits of the French people was made in a recent address by the economist member of the Senate, M. Jacques Siegfried. This address was afterward published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and from this printed version we extract some of M. Siegfried's most significant utterances.

France, although in many respects unsuccessful as a colonizing power, has succeeded quite well in Algeria and Tunis. These dependencies, says Senator Siegfried, are a credit to the French people. In general, however, he continues, France does not succeed in any foreign business, because the republic is not fitting out a sufficient number of men for commercial work. The French university is an admirable institution, but it has not yet properly recognized the commercial character of the age. What France needs is primary instruction for commercial ends. She needs also, among other things which will conduce toward commercial eminence, proper labor organization, up-to-date sanitary science, and modern care of her children. France is "far behind all the other nations in the matter of the application of commercial knowledge."

Confronted as we are by the spectacle of an enormous commercial and industrial development due entirely to the "trust" system and the free-lance system of business (note the industrial development of Germany and the United States), it is difficult to realize that France is still clinging to Article 409 of the old Penal Code, which menaces with prison and police surveillance all who combine to demand for their goods a certain price and refuse to sell lower than that price.

Under present conditions, says M. Siegfried, universal suffrage in France reserves parliamentary life for the exclusive benefit of those whose habits have fitted them to talk more than anything else, and who use this gift of eloquence to excite and fool the people. "These men are politicians. The great commercial, financial, and agricultural interests of the republic are of little importance to them."

France is but poorly supplied with commercial attachés at her consulates abroad, we

are told. She has not a sufficient number of commercial museums. Indeed, her merchants lack initiative. This writer advises the establishment of stock markets of foreign commerce, new banks with long-credit features, and a radical improvement of the consular corps. He believes there is considerable danger in the present irresponsible power of labor "syndicalism" in France. In conclusion he remarks:

We know that our business men, our counselors of foreign commerce, our boards of trade, and our chambers of commerce are making remarkable efforts. In a short time we shall have reinforced our excellent office of foreign commerce by the new corps of commercial agents; we shall have improved our greater seaports and established "free zones"; we shall have founded local fairs similar to the Leipzig Musterlagermesse, a foreign stock market, and an exporters' bank. But, higher than all this, and more important by far, we are beginning to improve our political manners and our system of national education.

### Frenchmen Earn More and Save More Than Formerly.

The *Rivista Italiana di Sociologia* (Rome) publishes some advance sheets of a work by M. E. Levasseur, entitled "Labor and Industrial Questions Under the Third Republic." The writer gives a number of tables showing the changes in the cost of living and in wages in France during the past fifty years, and arrives at the conclusion that while wages have increased 84 per cent. in that time, the cost of living has increased but 27 per cent.,—that is to say, wages are not only nominally but actually higher now than they were sixty years ago; so that, over and above the increase in the cost of living, there is a surplus which can either be laid aside as savings or else expended to secure additional comforts. M. Levasseur proceeds:

As far as food is regarded, in Paris toward 1835 the goldsmiths took their lunch on their working-bench; it consisted of a little bread, 2 sous' worth of fried potatoes, and 2 or 3 sous' worth of salad; sometimes a half glass of wine was added to this; to-day they go to a dairy-kitchen or to a restaurant and spend at least 20 sous. In 1830 the workmen of Paris wore caps and coarse gloves; to-day they would feel humiliated if on holidays, and perhaps every day, they could not wear hats and kid gloves. A work-

man with wages of 8 or 10 francs who should live as his predecessor did, who earned a little less than 4 francs, would be looked upon as "queer," and his companions would call him a miser. Hence the social value of money has fallen considerably for this class.

After touching upon the various causes which have contributed to bring about an increase of wages both nominal and real, M. Levasseur says in conclusion:

The price of commodities and that of personal services have really divergent tendencies. The price of commodities in general, and especially

of those which are required by the greater number of families of the working-classes, has diminished, while, on the other hand, the payment for services, doctor's and lawyer's fees, salaries of employées, and the wages of workmen and of domestic servants have increased. It may be said that under present conditions products tend to be sold for what they cost and the greater part of these products cost continually less, while human labor tends to be sold for what it produces, and its productive power is always increasing,—a duplex tendency in opposite directions which contributes to the well-being of the working classes and constitutes a progress in economic civilization.

## AMERICA'S INTEREST IN THE EDUCATION OF ITALIAN CHILDREN.

OF all the nationalities represented in our regular influx of immigrants the Italian has, beyond a doubt, been the object of the most varied discussion. While not blind to his virtues, it has been his faults that have been most vigorously asserted. During the past year or two the Italian periodicals have been taking up the discussion, pro and con. A noteworthy contribution to this discussion which is very favorable to the Italian immigrant appears in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence). The author severely criticises the Italian in the United States for his lack of loyalty to his fellows and of pride in his nationality. In the article there are some interesting statistics.

Of the Italian emigrants who land in New York, 45 per cent. are males between fifteen and forty-five: more than 45 per cent. come from southern provinces, and among the men 45 per cent. are unskilled laborers. Now, owing to various peculiar conditions in America (compulsory education, which keeps boys in school until they are fourteen years old and turns them out too "educated" to be willing to do manual labor, the immense amount of gigantic constructions of subways, office-buildings, bridges, etc.), the demand for unskilled labor in America is practically unlimited. These workmen, therefore, obtain work without the necessity of going more than 200 or 250 miles from New York, and prosper accordingly at once. From among these, however, come the fluctuating class of southern Italians, who, by their inveterate love of country, cannot settle here definitely. They spend eight or nine months in America and return to Italy for the rest of the year. In 1903 more than 98,000 returned to Italy, and in 1904 more than 134,000. The permanent class that remains is the bulk of Italian-American citizens which need to be reckoned with as a factor in the future of America. Among them, although they are often very illiterate, there are no anarchists, no members of the Black Hand or other criminal societies, and almost no criminals of any kind.

They are ignorant, but almost without exception honest. That the knowledge of the alphabet is no guarantee of virtue is shown by the fact that between January 1 and March 31, 1905, there were arrested in New York 44,014 persons, of whom only 1175 were illiterate, or only 2.6 per cent.

### THE TESTIMONY OF STATISTICS.

The author refutes positively, by means of statistics, those who condemn Italians as degenerate, drunken, lazy, dirty, and prone to crime. If those accusations were true anywhere, he says, they would be true in New York, where there are crowded together 450,000 Italians. He then makes a comparison between these 450,000 Italians and the 300,000 Irish resident in New York.

To begin with the accusation of pauperism, in 1904 there were on Blackwell's Island 1564 Irish paupers and only sixteen Italians. Of suicides eighty-nine were Irish and twenty-three Italians. On May 1, 1902, there were in New York 282,804 Irish and 200,549 Italians. Which of the two varieties of adoptive citizens contributed more to crime? For drunkenness 1281 Irish were arrested and only 513 Italians. Next to the Russian Jew, the Italians are the most temperate of all nationalities immigrating to this country.

The author admits that in one class of crimes the Italians have an unenviable priority,—in deeds of violence committed without premeditation, from jealousy or anger.

Nevertheless, in the main, all the statistics show them to be a law-abiding people. The Sicilian Mafia and the Black Hand Society form the only exception to this rule; and the power and extent of these coalitions are grotesquely exaggerated in the popular fancy of the Americans. As to the filthy habits attributed to Italians, this charge is for the most part unwarranted. The municipal inspectors of tenement houses in New York report that Italian tenement houses are much cleaner than those of the

Jews or the Irish. One of the typical Italian quarters is inhabited by 1075 families, but is kept in a state comparatively hygienic, since the rooms contain on an average but one or two persons. "As far as the social evil goes, the Italian women are pre-eminently virtuous. Out of 750,000 emigrants to America during the last four years only one woman has been arrested for immoral conduct."

#### Are Italian School Children a Menace to America?

On the face of it an article on the hygienic condition of the common schools in Italy would be of no interest to Americans, but when it is remembered that there are arriving every day at our ports hundreds and thousands of children and adults who bear on them and bring to us the results of those schools it will be seen that their condition is of grave concern to us.

In particular those interested in the anti-tuberculosis campaign will find a painful interest in an article in the *Nouva Antologia* (Rome) by Signor Alessandro Lustig. He reports the results of an investigation undertaken by him at the request of the Anti-Tuberculosis Congress which recently convened in Milan. The schools investigated were chosen from every region of Italy.

The state of the schools is in almost every case disheartening, and even alarming. Any one who knows the lack of hygienic knowledge and equipment in the Italian schools will not be surprised to learn that in the matter of statistics of mortality for consumption the students of Italy stand first of all. Not only do the schools fail to aid the pupils in their healthy development; they positively injure it.

Very few of the school-buildings were constructed for that purpose, and only 50 per cent. of the majority have been adapted in the slightest to their present use. The few buildings constructed expressly for school purposes are often not well adapted for children, and are used for other purposes as well. As for the others, they are generally indecent, crowded, airless, and located in positions unfavorable to the health and morals of their inmates. In one province, out of 217 buildings, 84 (or 35 per cent.) are excessively damp. In some provinces there are many schools where there is no water in the school buildings, nor any form of water-closets. In one province 70 per cent. of the buildings have none. Almost without exception, the schoolrooms in the elementary schools have insufficient cubic air-space, are badly lighted, and filled with germ-laden dust. In one province 70 per cent. of the schoolrooms have no means of warming them, are without light, damp and dirty, and 81 per cent. have no water. The seats are instruments of torture, the cause of many curved spines and of eye troubles, which are very prevalent in the secondary schools. There is no chance for physical

education, since almost none of the schools have proper playgrounds, which are neither dusty nor wet.

Such being the state of the schools, it is not surprising that sanitary supervision by the state is unknown. The law indeed makes some provision for state regulation. These regulations demand that (1) every school shall be thoroughly disinfected at least once a year, and (2) that every school shall be visited at least once a month in ordinary times and oftener if necessary by a government health inspector. These regulations are, as a rule, totally disregarded. The author says that it is not to be hoped that a radical transformation can take place at once, nor even for a long time, though he sketches lightly the program that would be desirable,—school lunches, recreations, hospitals, Alpine colonies, and a better instruction in school hygiene for teachers. But certain elementary improvements should be made at once, and must be made if the rapid spread of tuberculosis among school-children is to be checked.

#### Government Efforts to Lower the Percentage of Illiteracy.

In an article in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome) Signor Maggiorino Ferraris, deputy in the Italian Chamber, writes of the earnest efforts which are made in Italy to combat the evil of illiteracy. He says:

For many years Italy, with its ignorant masses, has fed the lowest levels of the great cities of the world, of Europe and of the United States. At the present day, in the press, in books, and sometimes even in the foreign legislatures, there has been discussion of the comparative merits of Italian emigration and of that of the yellow and black races. This is a hard truth brought home to many of our fellow-countrymen in foreign lands; and in Italy it is only ignored by the rhetoricians, who do not travel, who do not know foreign languages, who do not read,—and even boast of this,—a single newspaper or a single book published beyond the Alps. This does not depend upon any inferiority of race; far otherwise. The Italian emigrant who has studied or who has at least grown up among intelligent surroundings, wherever he may go, will become a capable workman, a merchant, an active member of the community, and will do honor both to himself and to his native land.

Signor Ferraris regards an annual expenditure of 5 lire per capita as an irreducible minimum to assure adequate primary instruction. At present the communes expend annually 80,000,000 lire and the state 17,000,000. In order to reach the sum of 5 lire per capita, the state must provide each year 65,000,000 lire additional.

## THE EXTRAORDINARY CIVIL STATUS OF THE ITALIAN WOMAN.

THE question of woman's rights and aspirations is the subject of an article by Signor Roberto Corniani, in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Rome). A petition requesting the right of suffrage was recently presented to the Italian Chambers by some women. The discussion which ensued was very listlessly conducted by the politicians and in the press. The writer asks:

To what cause should we attribute this general indifference? Do Italian women perhaps recognize their inability to use the franchise, or do they shrink with feminine timidity from entering into the sphere of masculine activity? We do not believe that the women of Italy are so humble as to admit their incapacity for politics; and they can scarcely think it unbecoming to make a new incursion into man's sphere of action, after having already made so many. Are not women, to-day, doctors, professors, and government clerks, and have they not been able to fill these positions worthily and without sacrificing the charms or the characteristics of their sex?

The lack of interest shown by the women of Italy in this matter arises, perhaps, from their appreciation of the incongruity of such a demand in view of the fact that other much more important rights have not yet been accorded them. They are more interested in acquiring their civil than their political rights. The laws of Italy give to an unmarried woman, who is of age, the entire control of her property, but as soon as she marries she loses this right; so that the husband's signature is necessary to make any act of hers valid. However, should she become a widow, she regains all her former privileges, and if her husband should be declared incapa-

ble of managing his affairs the wife becomes his guardian, and has the control not only of her own property, but of that of her husband and children.

So that, in the course of a few years, a woman, subjected to tutelage of her parents during her minority, acquires full judicial capacity as soon as she attains her majority, and loses it on her marriage. She may then become the legal superior of her husband, if he should be declared incapable of managing his affairs, and should she become a widow, she regains the rights she enjoyed when she was single. These various phases of the legal status of a woman offer a very absurd spectacle; one could better understand, from a logical point of view, that the law, inspired with the conviction of woman's continuous and incurable incapacity, should keep her all her life in a state of tutelage.

The writer finds it easy to understand that women should demand the control of their property during their married life, if they are considered able to administer it when unmarried or widowed. In conclusion he says:

Free to dispose of her own property the married woman will not perhaps embark in such hazardous enterprises as attract many men at the present day, by means of which fortunes may be either doubled or lost. Woman, on the other hand, although impulsive in what concerns her passions, is, on the contrary, thoughtful, prudent, and almost timid in the management of her fortune, and is rather inclined to augment it by the exercise of economy and judicious care than by means of risky undertakings. For this reason, under her administration her property will not be dissipated, but will be slowly increased, as is shown in the case of many women who were early widowed and have succeeded in transmitting to their children, when they attain their majority, patrimonies freed from the debt accumulated by the father.

## IS A RELIGIOUS REVIVAL BEGINNING IN ITALY?

IN view of the many conflicting statements as to the progress of the "modern" spirit in the Catholic church, an article by Professor Chiapelli, of Naples, in the *Deutsche Revue* (Leipzig), is especially apropos. On one side, we are told that a really religious spirit does not, nor ever did, exist in Italy; that the Catholic rite is nothing but the heathen rite disguised; that the church of Rome is little else but a social and political organization. On the other hand, we are assured that a strong mystical spirit

underlies every official act of the church and has ever colored its history; that reform is as much desired as it is desirable, among the Catholics of Italy to-day, and that the spirit of evolutionary Catholicism, as expressed in the works of Fogazzaro and others, has many followers. The writer in question says:

Nowadays the intransigent attitude of the hierarchy in its relations with the government is by no means acceptable to the clergy who are nearest the people,—that is to say, the parish priests,—and, as the German writer Fischer observes, there is many a Don Abbondio in Italy

who would be glad if the Pope and the King would only shake hands and agree to a compromise regarding their difficulties. The attitude of the church is, as much as anything, the cause of the irreligious spirit among politicians who prefer their patriotism to their religion, and the action of the present Pope in allowing Catholics, when their local interests are at stake, to take part in the political elections, is a clear indication that the head of the church has tacitly admitted that the existence of the church can only be assured on the basis of a compromise with the civil power. That compromise must necessarily entail a change in the mode of thought of Catholicity, a change which cannot but affect her teachings. The time is, moreover, ripe for a religious revival, since the church of Rome has gained in spirituality from the days in which she lost her temporal power.

The professor points out that the Catholic church, notwithstanding its boasted "nothing shall be changed in the church," has, in practice, always assured her stability by consenting to compromise, just as she has taken, eclectic-wise, from every civilization, that which best suited her purpose for the subjection of the human will. Did she not build her philosophy upon that of Aristotle and Plato, and take a leaf out of the notebooks

of the Reformation? Says, in effect, Signor Chiappelli:

The friends of the new group of educators who are in favor of the ideas put forth by Fegazzaro are but few in number. A religious reformation is not to be looked for either among these people or among the followers of the new cult of Franciscanism. Religious movements have always sprung from the souls of the people, and it is among the people of Italy that the religious spirit is to be looked for. On the one hand, the industrial masses are wholly under the influence of atheistic Socialism; on the other, is the agricultural community, still tenacious of its religious traditions, indeed more so than it was thirty years ago, and which, notwithstanding its ignorance and its superstition, is still an inexhaustible source of Catholicity, always sufficient to guarantee the stability of the church in Italy. It is in the bourgeoisie of Italy that indifference to religion is to be found, and it among them that the present religious interest is simmering. The tendency of this class is to place practical good works before dogma, and to raise mankind by the inculcation of humanitarian before religious principles. The rise of this type of Catholic is due to the fact that Leo XIII. was a political rather than a religious pope. It is not to be expected that under the present Pope a return will be made to the unquestioning beliefs of old.

### IS THE MODERN MAN A POOR FATHER?

WHAT the fathers of to-day should do to best develop their offspring and at the same time create for themselves an abiding source of intellectual delight is warmly and sagaciously set forth in an article in the Berlin *Deutsche Monatsschrift*. The writer maintains that, neither in the school nor in the home do children, as a rule, obtain the training which fits them later to discharge the duties of father. He remarks, at the outset, that the haste and unrest of modern life leave little time for paternal joys. Some are too weary from the day's work to pay attention to the children's training; others are pre-occupied with social duties, and many there are who are really indifferent about the whole matter. In this way the coming generation loses those priceless hours when the father is also the educator, friend, and ideal; and the latter is robbed of the rejuvenating, vivifying force, the spiritual expansion, that spring from contact with one's own child.

The number of fathers that are able to satisfy their children's thirst for information is steadily decreasing. Even when a father is willing to devote his leisure to their interests the modern parent is no longer capable of coping with the situation. The world

of surrounding objects has undergone a fundamental change. Germany, for example, from being preponderantly agrarian, has become an industrial country, and modern German life fairly bristles with technical problems. On every hand the child observes phenomena whose solution he is eager to learn,—electric roads, gas-pipes, telephone wires, aqueducts, demand elucidation. One must not try to satisfy him with foreign words and vague phrases; the explanation should primarily be clear and simple. Here the child becomes the educator: he compels us to reflect about things, and, above all, to realize how little commensurate our knowledge, our culture, is with the demands of the time.

The writer says he trains his own boys,—of eight and nine,—to be keen observers of the things about them and of apparently simple or insignificant objects, and these reveal a world of wonders and surprises. He himself has grown conscious of his own insufficiency, for in his years of study of nature at the gymnasium but little attention was paid to the plant and animal life of his immediate surroundings. The naturalist never took his pupils into the open where

they could question him about the myriad things that met their gaze,—plant, beetle, stone; nor does the writer think that even at present instruction is imparted in this profitable, vitalizing way. He shows what a fruitful source of interest and knowledge a mere pond might be, with its many odd forms of animal life.

The frog might teach us the secret of submarine navigation; the enlarging wave circles, ceaselessly shaped by the water-beetles, picture to us the light waves and those that serve as messengers of news in wireless telegraphy. There were mineralogists as far back as 5000 years ago; every boy should be something of a mineralogist to-day. By proper observation beautiful specimens may be gathered in field and road, and what pleasure to find shells imbedded in stones, to strike fire from the flint. A knowledge of mineralogy affords pleasure in a thousand ways,—the color of sea and river, the forms of mountains, of landscapes, the material of which most of our industries are the product, all these would be better comprehended through a knowledge of the mineral world. And there are things still closer to us,—the house-fly, for example, of which we know nothing, in spite of constant contact with it. Instruction usually follows the rule of proceeding from the known to the unknown. Should not a father, too, begin with teaching his little ones in a natural, unconstrained way, about objects which are the

most familiar, but about which there is often total ignorance? It may be rejoined that the school is there to instruct the child regarding the things around him, to develop his powers of observation. With all due respect for the school, its actual teaching is done *en masse*; with the best will, it cannot accomplish everything. Besides, the child spends only a portion of his time in school, and learns things there which, though indispensable, tend rather to dull than to sharpen his faculty of observation. The father is the appointed teacher, who in the home, on walks, can develop his senses, which cannot be awakened too early,—to be sure, in an easy, pleasurable way. The incitement to *exact* observation is an incitement to the *discovery of unsuspected things* in the heavens, in grass, tree, stone.

If one knows through experience how rejuvenating, stimulating, and full of delights it is to live in close contact with a child, to investigate, to learn along with it, one is tempted to cry out to the other fathers:

Ah, did you but know the joy it affords! You can give your children something better than your gold,—yourselves, provided you renew and increase your knowledge. And if it be too late for that, see to it that your sons receive a better training for fathers than was vouchsafed to you, and this by having them taught above all about the things that lie nearest to them; in other words: more natural science and technic in the school!

## THE WAY OF THE LAND TRANSGRESSOR.

IN the estimation of President Roosevelt the most vital internal problem of the United States is the forest question. To prevent our remaining resources from passing into the hand of monopolies, land grabbers, and looters is now his fixed determination. The fraud and stealth practiced by men in high official station to secure to themselves lands intended for homeseekers tax our credulity and furnish a trail of corruption that places Congress in juxtaposition with the penitentiary.

In the *Pacific Monthly* for August Mr. Lute Pease begins a series of papers on our land frauds. "The public lands," says he, "do not belong to the Government. They belong to you and me and all the people of the nation. The Government is our trustee." Through non-enforcement of its land laws the Government gave the land thief his opportunity, and for many years he continued to improve it assiduously. Dead-letter laws were violated and claims "proved up" in utter defiance of the real spirit and purpose of the law; for the Government is nobody, and consequently was not injured.

This easy belief is the "land conscience." The Government paid no attention to the locator, who promptly turned his holding over to a few for unrestricted exploitation.

"But it should be denied," says he, "that general Western sentiment has favored or condoned land lawbreaking. For the past twenty-five years we have observed such action with a sort of dull wonder that practically nothing was done to check it. We have seen clerks, cowboys, school teachers, tramps, laborers, preachers, every sort and condition of men and women, go blithely forth to 'take up a claim,' make affidavit that it is for their own use and benefit, not for speculative purposes or in the interests of another, and in due time, after a 'constructive' residence, 'prove up' and promptly deed the land over to the 'innocent purchaser.' We have seen men going about offering people \$4 or \$5 for the 'use of their rights'; we have seen huge areas of public land fenced about by stockmen, or held by them through fraudulently acquired homesteads giving monopoly of the water-courses; we have known or heard of innumerable

cases where legitimate settlers or entrymen have been intimidated and sometimes shot if they refused to move, and we have wondered."

Theodore Roosevelt, however, has put an end to that public sentiment that apparently sanctioned lawbreaking. This he has done by withdrawing from entry millions of acres of coal and timber lands and ordering searching investigations into the negotiations therefor with the Interior Department. Fierce and resentful at this invasion and attack upon their "prescriptive" rights, certain Western Senators proceeded to vent their displeasure on Secretary Hitchcock and Forester Fanchot. Senator Carter, of Montana, was the ablest and best-informed of those who opposed the policies of the Administration. Eastern railroad, trust, and other anti-Roosevelt forces augmented the opposition in Congress.

When the Public Land Commission filed its report of an investigation of the land problem, two years ago, it concluded thus: "That the number of patents issued is increasing out of all proportion to the number of new homes." When the President requested Congress to appropriate \$500,000 to clear the arrears of business in the Land Office and to detect and prevent fraud in disposing of applications for patents for public lands, the opposition gleefully refused his request, but passed an act providing that no appropriated money may be used to investigate entries "concerning which, on final proof, no evidence of fraud or protest has been filed."

In endeavoring to create sentiment against the President and his forest policy, sectionalism is strongly appealed to. As an illustration, a convention recently held in Denver, in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly of Colorado, will suffice. This meeting has been characterized "The Land-Grabbers' Last Stand." The whole affair was a "packed" meeting and was inspired by the President's opponents. The committee on programme had not made provision for a single utterance in favor of the

Roosevelt policy. The "talks" were entirely one-sided, and there was to be no debate. Our Government was "bureaucratic," "oppressive," "despotic," etc., said its speakers, and to assist their good work a "Tainted news" campaign had been precipitated in advance, particularly in Wyoming and Colorado. Senator Warren, of Wyoming, was forced to protest against the "packed" aspect and general unfairness of this convention's proceedings. Of the fifteen land States, 644 delegates were reported by the credentials committee. Of this number, Wyoming was given 145 and Colorado 386! All the others combined had only 133!

Notwithstanding, the efforts of the land-grabbers were frustrated. Resolutions were adopted "cordially" endorsing the "active and successful efforts of the Administration in the enforcement of the land laws of the country," and "heartily" approving the "vigorous prosecution of all known violators of such laws." When the President became aware of the misrepresentation of his attitude by the programme committee of the Denver convention, in advance of its meeting, he sent a letter by Secretary Garfield that completely unhorsed his opponents.

Therein he said: "Our whole purpose is to protect the public lands for the genuine homemaker. . . . The men whom we have prosecuted and who fear prosecution by us naturally endeavor to break down the policy under which, and under which alone, the homemaker's rights can be secured, and the lands preserved for the use of himself and his children. . . . The beneficiaries and instigators of, or participators in, the frauds, of course disapprove the acts of the Administration. . . . The real beneficiaries of the destruction of the forest reserves would be the great lumber companies, which would speedily monopolize them. If it had not been for the creation of the present system of forest reserves, practically every acre of timber land in the West would now be controlled, or be on the point of being controlled, by one huge lumber trust."

## THE NEW BOOKS.

### NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

#### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Volume X. of that monumental work, "The Cambridge Modern History," which is being brought out by the Macmillans, has for its subject the Restoration. The scholarship and thoroughness of these volumes have already been commented upon more than once in these pages. It is only necessary in this instance to note the titles of the chapters, which will show the scope of this particular volume. They are: "The Congresses, 1815-1822," "The Doctrinaires," "Reaction and Revolution in France," "Italy," "The Papacy and the Catholic Church," "Greece and the Balkan Peninsula," "Spain," "The Spanish Dominions in America," "The Establishment of Independence in Spanish-America," "Brazil and Portugal," "The German Federation," "Literature in Germany," "Russia," "Poland and the Polish Revolution," "The Orleans Monarchy," "The Low Countries," "Mehemet Ali," "Great Britain," "Catholic Emancipation," "Great Britain and Ireland," "Canada," "The Revolution in English Poetry and Fiction," "Economic Change," and "The British Economists."

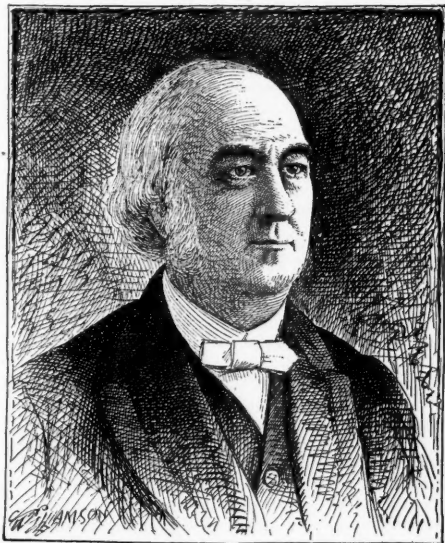
Dr. Hubert H. S. Aimes, in "A History of Slavery in Cuba" (Putnam's), enters a field with which American readers and even historical students are strangely unfamiliar. Few writers in English have attempted to treat of Cuban history in a scientific manner, and the literature of the subject accessible to American readers is truly meager. Dr. Aimes gives a useful bibliography of the subject and promises a

later work dealing with the domestic slave régime on the island. The present work, which is an exposition of the Spanish policy governing the slave trade in Cuba, throws much light on the historical relations between Spain and her Antillean dependency.

Of special interest to the graduates and former students of Oberlin College is the life of James Harris Fairchild, by Prof. Albert T. Swing (Revell). From the year 1834, when he joined the first freshman class formed at the college, until his death in 1902 Dr. Fairchild's association with Oberlin, as student, teacher, president, and professor *emeritus*, was unbroken,—a continuous period of sixty-eight years. Virtually the whole history of the institution was embraced in the record of this one life, whose simple dignity and true nobility were inwrought in the very character of the school and impressed upon the plastic minds of generations of students. It was the fine flower of New England Puritanism transplanted to the Middle West.

The initial volume of a biographical series published by Henry Holt & Co. is devoted to "Leading American Soldiers." The author, Prof. R. M. Johnston, of Harvard University, does not wish his readers to understand that the thirteen biographical sketches included in this volume represent the thirteen leading American soldiers in a final and exclusive sense. For the Revolutionary period he has chosen Washington and Greene; for the period extending from the Revolution to the Civil War, Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor, and Winfield Scott; and for the Civil War itself, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Meade, Lee, Jackson, and Joseph E. Johnston. The careers of these famous generals are tersely summarized and their claims to military distinction fairly presented. For the reader who is puzzled to know how to choose between the numerous and voluminous biographies of the great captains of our Civil-War period this compact volume performs a real service in preserving the essentials.

One of the most readable books of the year is "The Romance of Steel: The Story of a Thousand Millionaires," by Herbert N. Casson (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co.). Although this work is described in its preface as "the first popular history of our greatest American industry," the description is not a strictly accurate one. It is not so much a history of the steel industry itself as of the successive efforts to capitalize that industry and of the personal careers of the men whose fortunes have been made in steel-making, although they themselves were in most instances as ignorant of the industrial processes by which their wealth was gained as the average man in the street. The Pittsburgh millionaire as portrayed in the daily press is by no means an attractive figure, and it is a relief to learn from Mr. Casson's pages that in a large group of men who have become millionaires almost in a day as a result of the wonderful industrial transformation of the last thirty



THE LATE JAMES H. FAIRCHILD.



HERBERT N. CASSON.

years there are many whose claims to supremacy rest upon solid and wholly creditable foundations.

#### DISCUSSIONS OF MODERN DEMOCRACY.

University lectures on politics and civic duty are less academic than formerly. Possibly they are written and delivered with more direct reference to the actual conditions that confront the college graduate as he goes out into the world with the intention of taking some part in the government of his town or ward or State. In four volumes of this character that have gone into print within the past three or four months we have not encountered a single one of the familiar platitudes of the old type. Bald denunciation of the spoils system and its creatures has given place to calm, matter-of-fact analysis of the forces that work together for the upbuilding and entrenchment of the modern party boss, and to sane, well-reasoned discussion of the means to be employed to bring about his overthrow. The distinction between leadership and bossism is emphasized and the value of the party system in our politics is not only admitted, but repeatedly illustrated and enforced.

In his Yale lectures on the responsibilities of citizenship, now published under the title, "The Citizen's Part in Government" (Scribners), Secretary Root considers (1) the task inherited or assumed by members of the governing body in a democracy; (2) the function of political parties as agencies of the governing body; (3) the duties of the citizen as a member of a political party; and (4) the grounds for encouragement. Mr. Root's sensible and well-proportioned treatment of these topics is precisely what is needed by the young American who aspires to have a real part in making the political conditions around him better.

The viewpoint of the trained administrator, so

well exemplified in Secretary Root's addresses, is shared by President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, and President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, in the volumes of lectures recently published by the Macmillan Company under the titles "True and False Democracy" and "Standards of Public Morality." Each of these university leaders finds himself on common ground with our able and distinguished Secretary of State when the standards of civic conduct are under discussion. Both President Butler and President Hadley have something to say about the formation and education of public opinion. Speaking of the individual citizen's responsibility, Dr. Butler asks: "Are you politically alert? Are you politically honest? If not, you are a bad citizen and a corrupter, however innocent, of public opinion." Says President Hadley: "Democracy is right when used as a means of keeping the Government in touch with public opinion; it is wrong when it encourages a temporary majority to say that their vote, based on insufficient information or animated by selfish motives, can be identified with public opinion concerning what is best for society as a whole."

The opening course of lectures upon the Blumenthal Foundation at Columbia University was delivered last winter by Albert Shaw, the editor of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. The nine lectures composing the course have been published by the Columbia University Press in a volume of 250 pages ("Political Problems of American Development"). The last word of the title is the key-word of the entire series of lectures. Each one of the chief problems of a political nature that have presented themselves for solution during our national existence is considered in its bearing on the general course of our national evolution. In a word, the book as a whole is a study of national development, dealing not with the questions of constitutional law that vexed the minds of the fathers, but with the practical difficulties that democracy has continuously encountered in its attempt to realize the national ideals in the American environment. Immigration and race questions, problems relating to our public lands, party machinery, the regulation of the railroads and the great industrial trusts, the tariff, the currency, foreign policy, and territorial expansion are all discussed from the point of view of the journalist and man of affairs.

#### HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY.

Any reader who is deterred by the learned title and bulky form of the new ethnological work entitled "Race Life of the Aryan Peoples" (Funk & Wagnalls) from reading Dr. Joseph P. Widney's volumes will miss not only the latest results of scholarship in ethnology, but an unusually absorbing narrative. What Dr. Widney has done cannot better be set forth than by a brief quotation from his own preface: "Every masterful race of the world's history has its epic. It is the tale of the fathers told to the sons. But side by side with the spoken epic is another, unspoken, yet truer and deeper. It is the tale of the race life, not told in words but lived in deeds alone. . . . In the perspective of time men become less, man grows greater. Race life is broader, deeper, richer, than the life of any man or of any men. . . . The Greek colo-

nies, not Ilium and Atreides Agamemnon, are the true epics of Hellas, vastly more marvellous. So of the Aryan folk; not the Vedas, not the Avestas, not the Iliad or the Nibelungen or Beowulf, but the marvelous tale of what the Aryan man has lived,—how he has subdued the wild and waste lands,—how he has made the desert to blossom as the rose,—how he has built up empire with axe and plough and has sailed the unknown paths of the seas,—these are his true race epic. . . . This book is an attempt to unfold somewhat of the race epic which the Aryan people have lived."

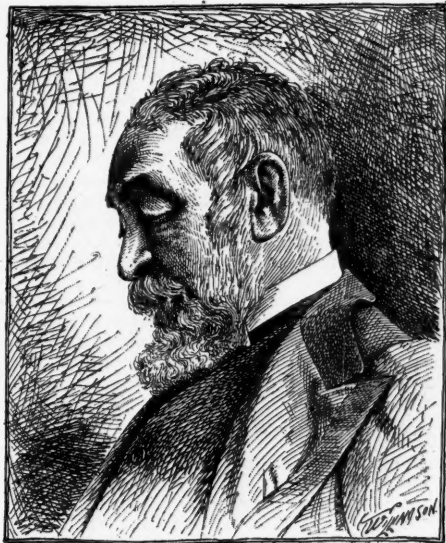
The writer of "A Day-Dreamer's Harvest" (Morgan Shepard Company, New York) is evidently a thoughtful man who has declined to be "hustled" by the strenuousness of modern life. Mr. Henry Byron has made a collection of thought-provoking "meditations" which show the man of mature mind whose maturity does not partake of hothouse growth. There is a sweetness and uplift about them which is real inspiration.



DR. PAUL CARUS.

Dr. Paul Carus, editor of the *Open Court*, whose scholarly contributions to philosophy and ethnology have more than once been referred to in this REVIEW, has brought out four new scientific studies, which have been issued by his own publishing company. They are: "The Rise of Man," a sketch of the origin of the human race, illustrated with some remarkably suggestive photographs; "The Story of Samson and Its Place in the Religious Development of Mankind," also illustrated; and two Chinese studies entitled "Chinese Life and Customs," with illustrations by Chinese artists, and "Chinese Thought," an exposition of the main characteristic features of the Chinese world conception.

Mr. Frederic Harrison's "apology for my faith" is entitled "The Creed of a Layman"



FREDERIC HARRISON.

(Macmillan). It is really a calm, gentle exposition of the faith of the Positivist. After tracing the main points in his philosophical development, this English leader of thought presents a number of chapters on the different points of the Positivist's belief, including suggested sacramental forms. Under the general head of "Valedictory" he gives his experiences of twenty-one years' lecturing at Newton Hall, London.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw's latest contribution to the printed record of his particular kind of philosophy is "John Bull's Other Island and Major Barbara" (Brentanos). In addition to the two plays which give the title to the volume there is also included another,—*"How He Lied to Her Husband."* "John Bull's Other Island" is really a stinging review of the relations between England and Ireland on the question of Home Rule, with some keen, drastic contrasts between the temperaments of the two peoples. In "Major Barbara," which is a story of the Salvation Army, the main theme is the power of money. The three plays show Mr. Shaw's characteristic genius.

#### LITERATURE AND ART.

Two useful recent volumes on what might be called the mechanism and structure of English literature are Prof. William H. Crawshaw's "Making of English Literature" (Heath) and Miss Evelyn May Albright's study, "The Short Story, Its Principles and Structure" (Macmillan). Dr. Crawshaw's interpretation of English literature is sympathetic and scholarly. Miss Albright attempts, not to trace the origin or development of the short story, but to set forth some standards of appreciation of what is really good in short-story writing.

Among the useful, suggestive studies of art, its history, and its relation to life, there have recently been issued a new and revised edition

of Prof. S. Reinach's "Apollo: An Illustrated Manual of the History of Art Throughout the Ages" (Scribners); "Studies in Pictures," by John C. Van Dyke (Scribners); and "Art and Citizenship," by Kate Upson Clarke (Eaton & Main). Dr. Reinach's excellent manual, the first edition of which was noticed some months ago in these pages, has been welcomed with enthusiasm in Europe, and translated into almost every civilized tongue. The present edition has been entirely reset and the illustrations are very helpful in elucidating the text. Dr. Van Dyke's study of the masterpieces of painting is the complete successful accomplishment of what has been attempted many times before,—that is to say, it is a simply put interpretation of the reasons for the greatness of the paintings by the masters of this and former centuries. Mrs. Clarke attempts to note in her little volume the reciprocal influence of art on character, and character on art. The contents of the book was originally an address delivered before a woman's press club in Ohio.

The latest issue of "The Musician's Library" being brought out by Oliver Ditson Company is the two-volume "Anthology of French Piano Music," edited by Isidor Philipp. The first volume treats the early composers, and the second the modern composers. To the first there is a frontispiece, consisting of three portraits: Jean-Philippe Rameau, Francois Couperin, and Jean-Baptists De Lully. The second volume shows portraits of Franck, Dubois, Saint-Saëns, Fauré, D'Indy, Debussy, Massenet, Philipp, and Widor.

#### TWO SCIENTIFIC TREATISES ON ALCOHOL.

Messrs. Munn & Company, the publishers of the *Scientific American* (New York), have brought out an important and timely work entitled "Industrial Alcohol: Its Manufacture and Uses," a treatise based on Dr. Max Maercker's "Introduction to Distillation" as revised by Delbrück and Lange, by John K. Brachvogel, with special chapters by Charles J. Thatcher. In view of the denatured-alcohol law which became effective on the first day of January, 1907, this volume will have an immediate value, both for educational purposes and for use in practice by the distiller and consumer. As far as possible the book was written in non-technical language. There are chapters on the industrial value of tax-free alcohol, and excellent summaries of the various processes employed in spirit manufacture. Of great practical value, also, are those sections which deal with the use of denatured alcohol for lighting and heating, and the comparative efficiencies of gasoline, kerosene, and alcohol in the production of power.

The scientific argument for the moderate use of alcohol as a beverage is set forth in a volume entitled "Alcohol: The Sanction for Its Use," translated from the German by J. Starke (Putnam's). This writer maintains that not only has the moderate use of alcohol nothing to do with drunkenness or with the development of any disease whatever, but that it is for many men an important hygienic measure; that alcohol is normally formed in the living being, that it nourishes, and that in no sense does it belong to the "poisons." There is, of course, high



DR. HARVEY W. WILEY.

scientific authority in opposition to these contentions, but that is "another story."

#### WORKS OF REFERENCE.

"The Statesman's Yearbook,"—that unique and indispensable volume,—has recently been issued in its edition for 1907. This is the forty-fourth annual publication. The main features of this work have been so many times commented upon in these pages that it is unnecessary to repeat here further than to say that the revision and editing have been done according to the most exacting standards. In most cases statistics for the complete calendar 1906 are given, and in some cases the information comes up to within a few weeks of publication. Among the important new features are sections relating to the armies of the different nations of the world and diagrams and tables showing the comparative growth of the leading navies. "The Statesman's Yearbook," it will be remembered, is published by the Macmillans under the editorship of Dr. J. Scott Keltie, secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, assisted by Mr. I. P. A. Renwick, LL.B.

A new volume by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, of the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Foods and Their Adulteration" (Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co.), includes much information regarding methods of preparation and manufacture of food products, the standards of purity, regulations for inspection, simple tests for adulterations, the effects of storage, and other matters pertaining to the subject. The work is of popular interest, and, while it contributes to the knowledge of the physician and sanitarian, it is chiefly addressed to the consumer, who may gain from it a fund of information concerning subjects usually treated only in technical publications. A book entitled "Beverages and Their Adulteration," by the same author, is now in preparation.